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ALLIES CONTINUE ADVANCE AS TRUCE PLEA IS CONSIDERED

Great Forward Movement of
French Forces Results in Cap-
ture of 100 Villages—British
Capture Hautmont

War summary specially written for The
Christian Science Monitor

The fact that the German delegates have arrived within the allied lines and that an armistice is under negotiation has brought about no slackening in the tremendous pressure which the Allies are exerting against the crumbling German line. Marshal Foch has refused the request of the German delegation that there might be a temporary cessation of actual fighting whilst the question of the armistice was being considered. It rests with the German delegation, of course, to bring the fighting to an end at any moment by agreeing to the allied terms and signing the armistice, but, meanwhile, the allied advance continues practically along the entire front.

Last of the Laon Elbow

A sweeping advance has been made by the French forces. What was originally the great Laon elbow, and which, on Thursday, was reduced to a shallow salient, based on the railway between Hirson and Sedan, and having Rethel and Chateau Porcien as its greatest extension, was yesterday still further reduced to the dimensions of a slight bulge. Over 100 villages have been captured during the past 36 hours, and the allied line is now at no point more than 14 miles from the frontier. No longer has the German line been behind, whilst Chateau Thierry, the extreme limit of the German advance last spring, is now some 85 miles behind the allied line.

Closing in on Maubeuge

Further north, the British, in a rapid advance, have taken Hautmont just outside the perimeter of the fortress of Maubeuge and thus already control the junction of the line to Mons and Charleroi. Sir Douglas Haig, moreover, reports that a German retreatment south of the important railway junction of Tournai has begun; that Condé, an important town on the Valenciennes-Tournai railway, has been captured, and that the general advance is such as to threaten the German left flank.

Between Meuse and Bar

From the American front comes the news from General Pershing that the entire region between the Meuse and the Bar has now been liberated by the first American Army in close cooperation with the French fourth Army. On the east bank of the Meuse, the Americans are steadily pushing forward in the face of unusual natural difficulties, and threatening the German positions on the heights to the north of Verdun.

The War in the Air

The war in the air is being prosecuted with equal vigor to the war on land. Paris reports attacks on retreating German columns by airplanes with machine guns and bombs, no less than 15,500 kilos of bombs and 13,000 cartridges being used.

COMMUNIQUES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German War Office statement to-night says:

"The day has been somewhat quiet."
Today's official report follows:
"The French, after having gained another footing on the east bank of the Schelde River, northwest of Audenarde, were thrown back by our counter-attack."
"Between the Schelde and the Meuse we continued our movements, last night, according to plan. The enemy's lines ran east of La Capelle, southwest of Hirson, south of Signy-l'Abbaye."
(Continued on page two, column five)

REQUEST OF RED CROSS OVERRULED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CINCINNATI, O.—In spite of the fact that the National War Council of the American Red Cross sent a telegram to the war chest campaign executive committee of this city including that the Red Cross be not included in the Cincinnati war chest, the committee has announced that in its judgment "it is impossible to alter the general plan of the campaign for funds at this late date."

CAPTAIN TARDIEU ON NEEDS OF FRANCE

General Commissioner in French
Cabinet Tells United States
Press Correspondents of Efforts
Required for Rebuilding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Speaking as an "assistant to the man who has led France to victory," Georges Clemenceau, Capt. André Tardieu, general commissioner of Franco-American War Affairs in the French Cabinet, described, before the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents in the United States on Friday night, "what will be tomorrow the needs of France, and what an effort is required from her for the healing of her wounds."

Captain Tardieu, speaking of victory, said "there is, for us, no necessity to say, as did the victor in 1871: 'Might makes right.' Our might has brought about the triumph of right, and right embodies this very might of ours." He added that France had lost 2,500,000 men, or one-fifth of her people, and had spent 120,000,000,000 francs in the war, to pay off which debt only such limited resources as invasion had left behind were at hand.

"The territories which have been under German occupation for four years," said Captain Tardieu, "were the wealthiest part of France. Their area did not exceed six per cent of the whole country. They paid, however, 25 per cent of the sum total of our taxes."

"These territories are now in a state of ruin even worse than we had anticipated. The very ground is torn, overturned, laid waste, damaged with shell splinters, and for months, maybe for years, unfit for production. The fruit trees have been cut, sawn down to the level of the ground, systematically struck dead by the invader. Of the cities and villages, nothing remains but ruins; 350,000 homes have been destroyed. To build them up again—I am referring to the building proper, without the furnishings—600,000,000 days of work will be necessary, involving together with building material, an outlay of 10,000,000,000 francs."

"As regards personal property of every description either destroyed by battle, or stolen by the Germans, there stands an additional loss of at least 4,000,000,000 francs. This does not include the countless war contributions made by the enemy, amounting also to billions."

"In those wealthy lands no agricultural resources are left. The losses in horses and in cattle, bovine and ovine species, hogs, goats, amount to 1,510,000 heads—in agricultural equipment to 454,000 machines or carts—the two items worth together 6,000,000,000 francs."

"These districts were, industrially speaking, the very heart of France, the very backbone of our production. In 1913 the wool output of our invaded regions amounted to 94 per cent of the total. French production, and corresponding figures were: for flax from the spinning mills, 90 per cent; iron ore, 90 per cent; pig iron, 83 per cent; and steel, 80 per cent."

"The new schedule includes only the actual additional cost of a recent stabilization of anthracite wages, which were found by the conference of national labor-adjusting agencies to be considerably below the standard of wages paid in the bituminous industry and in corresponding industries. Urgent appeals by operators for further increases to meet losses now said to be incurred in various mining operations were disallowed, and the industry was advised that such deficiencies would have to be met without recourse to the public."

"The actual increased cost per ton, because of labor, was found by engineers of the Fuel Administration to be 74 cents. This information was developed by taking the average number of men employed over a period of six months at each different kind of labor, in each mine, and developing therefrom the total increase in labor cost. This, divided by the annual output of approximately 81,000,000 tons, gave the increased cost per ton. Dividing this, in turn, by the percentage of output over which the advance was spread, gave \$1.05, the increase applied per ton. Existing prices on November 1, 1918, were: \$2.90; barley, \$2.65; screenings, \$1.50."

"Possibility that in some instances dealers, through a misunderstanding, might undertake to impose immediate advances in prices, was taken cognizance of."



Scene of mutiny
Map shows German naval stations reported to be in hands of soldiers' revolutionary council

CANADIAN FLOUR DEAL AUTHORIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—An order-in-council has been passed authorizing the Board of Grain Supervisors to approve of the purchase of 600,000 tons of Canadian flour by the Wheat Export Company, Limited, during the cereal year. The Royal Commission of Wheat Supplies has proposed that this should be the maximum amount purchased. The order provides for the sale by the board of this quantity without, however, in any way agreeing that it shall be the maximum purchased.

ANTHRACITE COAL PRICE TO ADVANCE

United States Fuel Administration
Says, However, Dealers
May Not Charge Higher Rate
on Their Present Holdings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Anthracite coal, already high in price, is to cost more. That was a foregone conclusion when the miners recently received an advance in wages averaging \$1 a day. Just how much this the consumer would have to bear could only be surmised.

The Fuel Administrator gave out a price schedule which is quite involved, in so far as the ordinary person is concerned. One thing seems evident—the companies are to have more, and the consumer will have to pay more than that. The Fuel Administration statement, in part, follows:

"A price schedule for anthracite coal, revised to meet increased labor costs, was announced today by United States Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield, effective on coal mined on or after Nov. 1. At that time, approximately 60 per cent of the estimated season's supply had been mined, and all of this, under Mr. Garfield's order, will be sold at existing prices."

"The full power of penalty, under the Lever Act, will be exercised to prevent the adding of any allowance to any coal shipped on or after Nov. 1, on which the increased wages were not paid."

"The new schedule includes only the actual additional cost of a recent stabilization of anthracite wages, which were found by the conference of national labor-adjusting agencies to be considerably below the standard of wages paid in the bituminous industry and in corresponding industries. Urgent appeals by operators for further increases to meet losses now said to be incurred in various mining operations were disallowed, and the industry was advised that such deficiencies would have to be met without recourse to the public."

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NATION-WIDE DRY VICTORY IN SIGHT

Anti-Saloon League Leader As-
serts That States Committed
to Prohibition Exceed the
Thirty-Six Required

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That national constitutional prohibition is assured, even should New York fail to ratify the amendment, is declared by William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

"Four new states were carried for prohibition," says Mr. Anderson, "making a total of 32; five wet ones have already ratified, and several others are expected to do so. We have now committed to prohibition a good margin over the necessary 36 states."

New York will ratify this winter, says the Republican organization, and the prospect is far brighter than it was last time, and we almost did it then. The Democratic Party has established the precedent by making ratification a party issue in this State. The people of the several senatorial and assembly districts in the only effective sort of referendum on this question have refused to elect an anti-ratification Legislature, and most of the Republicans in both the Senate and Assembly are committed to ratification. There are enough assemblymen to ratify easily if the Speaker really tries to put it through, and a majority is certain in the Senate if the Republican Party realizes that its only safety is to go through with this question and has spirit enough to help kill the liquor traffic which bought the governorship away from it and has been the secret and source of Tammany strength. The Republican Party has one more chance this winter to make good and to enlist the women who will respond to a moral issue when it is squarely put before them."

"Some of the politicians who knifed the Governor, as shown by the election returns, and others whose overconfidence and incompetence caused his defeat, are now trying to blame the prohibition issue. The Anti-Saloon League warns the Governor's managers and backers repeatedly and explicitly wherein they were playing into the hands of the liquor traffic by soft-pedaling the prohibition issue in the cities where an open fight would attract many women and independents. This advice was disregarded, and therefore the league, after doing what it could in its own way in the prohibition stronghold which have overwhelmingly made good, left the professional politicians to their own devices so far as the cities were concerned, and to protect the cause and itself, looked after the Legislature. The defeat of such wet leaders as Senators Brown, Emerson and Wicks, and the overwhelming majority in favor of ratification in the Republican delegation in both houses is a complete answer to the charge that prohibition is responsible for the Governor's defeat."

NEW ATLANTIC LINE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Joseph A. Nash of Brooklyn, who has recently returned from London to assume the American management, has announced that the inauguration of a new transatlantic passenger and freight service between New York and Belgium, to be known as the Lloyd Royal Belge, will take place soon after the signing of the treaties of peace. The line is to be subsidized by the Belgian Government.

MUTINY SPREADS IN WESTERN PRUSSIA

Hamburg and Bremen Reported
in Hands of Soldiers' Council
—Demands by Revolutionaries
for a Democratic Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Dispatches from various quarters indicate that the reported mutinies in the German fleet, which have been increasing for the past few days, have now spread to the naval stations from Bremen to Tilsit in East Prussia. Hamburg is stated to be completely in the control of the revolutionaries, and, in some cases, ships have been leaving German harbors, it is said, under the direction of the sailors.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The cities of Bremen, Schwerin and Tilsit have joined in the German revolution, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Dr. Karl Liebknecht is said to have arranged for the formation of a soldiers' council at Bremen.

The great German maritime port of Hamburg is completely in the hands of the revolutionaries, according to reports from Hamburg newspapers printed by the Kölnische Zeitung. The red flag is flying on all the ships in the harbor.

The headquarters of the commander of the port has been occupied by the soldiers' council after exciting occurrences in which machine-guns were used.

Disorders took place in the neighboring city of Altona. The port commander there agreed to all the demands submitted by the Soldiers' Council.

The third infantry regiment, according to these advices, has taken possession of the airdrome at Oldenburg in Holstein.

Blankenstein, a commune in Westphalia, northeast of Düsseldorf, has joined the revolution.

Sonderburg, a Prussian town in Schleswig, north of Flensburg, is in the hands of the revolutionaries, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

A Berlin wireless dispatch received here today says: "The third squadron remains faithful to the Government."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Kölnische Volks Zeitung says the revolution at Bremen was effected in two hours. The marines persuaded the soldiers to join them, after which a meeting was held. This assembly demanded the creation of a social democratic republic. Women joined with the marines in opening the prisons. Order is being maintained by the marines.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—Some of the German warships from Kiel have arrived at Flensburg, in Schleswig, the Berlinische Tidende of this city reports. Their officers were navigating them under the command of the sailors.

The German ports of Bremerhaven and Cuxhaven are in the hands of soldiers' councils, the Schleswig Volks Zeitung says.

Revolution Spreads

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council has gained control of Rendsburg, Eckernförde and Hadersleben, and has seized the barracks at Hanover.

Revolutionaries in Bavaria

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says the Council of Workmen at Munich has proclaimed a republic in Bavaria and issued a proclamation to the Bavarian people.

CANADIAN FOOD EXPORTS LARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The following statement has been issued by the Canada Food Board: "A special compilation made by The Financial Post shows that for the 47 months of the war the fabulous sum of \$1,874,710,500 worth of foodstuffs was exported from Canada. The detailed figures for these foodstuffs given are:

"For fiscal year 1914-15, \$187,011,300; 1915-16, \$332,455,900; 1916-17, \$432,619,400; 1917-18, \$710,619,400; April, May, June, July, 1918, \$161,994,900."

"The value of breadstuffs alone exported from the Dominion grew from \$14,688,000 in 1916 to \$56,310,000 in 1917, and provisions increased by nearly \$3,000,000. Sugar and vegetables also showed increases, but fish, fruit and milk showed declines."

"In the 12 months ending September, 1918, the Department of Trade and Commerce shows that \$740,056,635 worth of agricultural and animal products have been exported."

TWO STATES ADDED TO SUFFRAGE RANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Two states, and possibly three, out of four, have enfranchised their women," said Miss Rose Young of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, speaking of the result of Tuesday's election. "We are sure of Michigan and South Dakota, and there is still hope for Oklahoma." A telegram has been received from Mrs. Lydia W. Holmes, president of the Louisiana Woman Suffrage Party, a branch of the National Association, reading in part:

"Louisiana lost by less than 2000. The country, including every big town and every big politician in the State, voted for suffrage. Martin Behrman, Mayor of New Orleans, has dictated the official personnel and policy of the State for years, killed it."

SIR ROBERT BORDEN GOING TO ENGLAND

Owing to Need of Sailing for
Europe, Proposed Reconstruction
of the Canadian Cabinet
Will Be Deferred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The newspaper correspondents of the capital attended at the Prime Minister's office late tonight to learn the important intelligence that Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, will leave at an early date for England for the purpose of taking part in the peace discussion.

Two of the Premier's colleagues in the Cabinet will accompany him to England, these being Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and the Hon. A. L. Sifton, Minister of Customs, who was formerly Premier of the Province of Alberta and prior to that Chief Justice of the Province. Later on, when certain important duties will permit, a third minister will leave for England to take part in the momentous deliberations, namely, the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice. Others who are also leaving with Sir Robert to assist him in his mission are Mr. Lloyd Harris, chairman of Canadian War Mission in Washington, Mr. Frank Jones, vice-chairman of War Trade Board, Col. O. M. Biggar, K. C., of the Department of Militia and Defense and Mr. L. C. Christie of the Department of External Affairs. As a result of a conference between the Prime Minister and the Minister of Labor, the Hon. Gideon Robertson, with the president of Trades and Labor Congress, Labor will be represented in the person of Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary of Trades and Labor Congress.

The newspaper correspondents learned that for some weeks past Sir Robert has been closely in touch with the British Government, and especially with the Prime Minister of that country, Mr. Lloyd George, respecting the approaching peace negotiations as well as in connection with the conditions of the armistice with Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria. In all these matters the government of Canada has been given ample time in which to make any observations or suggestions they thought advisable. The same remark applies to the conditions which are to be imposed upon Germany and which up to the present have not been made public. It is pointed out that these terms have been fully discussed in council and that the Premier has had the benefit of the views of his colleagues on these terms, more especially, of course, as they affect Canada.

Sir Robert Borden has been repeatedly urged by Mr. Lloyd George to leave for England with as little delay as possible, and owing to the rapid march of events the departure of his mission has naturally been somewhat hurried. Owing to this fact, the reconstruction of the Cabinet, which subject has been much surmised and prophesied over by political writers for several weeks past, will not be considered until Sir Robert returns from England. One change, however, has taken place, the Hon. Mr. Crothers having resigned the portfolio as Minister of Labor. The position has been filled by the appointment of the Hon. G. Robertson, who has been hitherto minister without portfolio in the Unionist Government. During the absence of Sir Robert abroad, Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, will be acting Prime Minister.

NO PROSECUTION IN MRS. STOKES' CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Magistrate John J. McGeehan has discharged Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, who was arrested the night before election, charged with illegal registration. It was contended that Mrs. Stokes was deprived of her citizenship in this State when she was convicted in Kansas City, Mo., for violation of the Espionage Law. The magistrate thought a felony in Missouri might be a misdemeanor in New York, and the prosecution had no objection to the plaintiff's application for dismissal on the grounds that there was no guilty intent. Hence she was discharged.

ALLIED TERMS FOR AN ARMISTICE SENT ACROSS BY COURIER

Germans Given Seventy-Two
Hours for Consideration—
Marshal Foch Refuses Re-
quest for an Immediate Truce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Official notification from Paris reaching here states that the allied High Command delivered to the German plenipotentiaries a statement of the terms which would be acceptable to the Entente governments for a military armistice this morning. The message adds that the text of the conditions was immediately sent across the lines by courier via Spa with instructions that a reply be sent back within 72 hours. Marshal Foch refused a request of the plenipotentiaries for an immediate cessation of arms.

PARIS, France (Friday)—An official note issued this afternoon says:

"The German delegates arrived this morning at Marshal Foch's headquarters. They made a formal demand for an armistice. The text of the conditions of the Allies was read and delivered to them. They asked for a cessation of arms. It was refused to them. The enemy has 72 hours to answer."

It was later announced that the German demand for a cessation of hostilities was for an immediate suspension.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The message of the German delegates reads:

"From the German plenipotentiaries for an armistice to the Imperial Chancellor and the German High Command: Friday morning at allied headquarters the plenipotentiaries received the conditions of an armistice as well as a formal demand that they be accepted or refused within 72 hours, expiring on Monday morning at 11 o'clock, French time."

"The German proposal for an immediate conclusion and provisional suspension of hostilities was rejected by Marshal Foch."

"A German courier bearing the text of the conditions of the armistice has been sent to Spa, no other means of communication being practicable."

"Please acknowledge receipt and send back courier as soon as possible with your latest instructions. Sending of fresh delegates is not necessary for the moment."

Chancellor's Appeal for Order

LONDON, England (Friday)—Amsterdam dispatches quote the German Chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, as saying, in an appeal to the German people to refrain from disturbances and indiscipline:

"The allied armistice terms have been presented, and thus a condition precedent to peace has been created by the armistice negotiations. The Chancellor adds that riots and disorder might jeopardize the successful course of the armistice negotiations."

Delegates' Arrival
PARIS, France (Friday)—Germany's delegation charged with the duty of receiving from Marshal Foch the allied terms for an armistice crossed the allied lines near La Capelle last night. The members spent the night at a house inside the Entente front and this morning were taken to a place in the department of the Aisne where they will meet the commander-in-chief of the Allies. It is announced by Paris that it is a four-hour trip to the scene of the historic meeting.

French Press Opinion

PARIS, France (Friday)—Regarding the armistice negotiations, Le Matin says: "Berlin and all Germany are striding rapidly toward a revolution. The substitution of a responsible Secretary of State for Admiral von Hintze was inspired by this grave peril. The commission sent by the German Government must have with it a man able to sign immediately, without referring to Berlin. An attempt must be made at any price, in the phrase of Prince Maximilian of Baden, to open negotiations in favor of peace."

"Needless to say the German Government is the victim of a persistent illusion. Marshal Foch will refuse to come out of his province, which is strictly military, and he also will certainly refuse any suspension of hostilities until the armistice is accepted." "It is probable that the idea dominating the men at Berlin is much less to convince the rebels at the General Staff of the necessity of giving in," says L'Echo de Paris, "than to deflect the pourparlers toward a 'human' peace. Germany's representatives soon will be undeceived."

Germans' 'Greater Victory'

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—A wireless message from Berlin quotes

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a proclamation of the Imperial Chancellor to Germans residing abroad, as follows:

"The victory for which many had hoped has not been granted to us, but the German people have won a greater victory, for it has conquered itself and its belief in the justice of might."

New Registrants Called

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Despite the report of peace, Provost Marshal-General Crowder has sent out orders providing that 12,983 of the men who registered on Sept. 12 be inducted into the military service of the United States. The men are to be selected from each local board in the city, and are to start on Monday for the camps to which they are assigned.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS DEMAND ABDICATION

Social Democrats Issue Proclamation Urging Resignation of Those Responsible for War Communication Ceases

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Social Democratic members of the Reichstag demanded that the Kaiser abdicate by noon Friday (today), according to the Berlin Vorwärts. Unless the Emperor complies, the deputies declared that they would leave the government.

The German authorities have stopped telegraphic and telephone communication between Berlin and West Germany, according to a Berlin dispatch today. Disturbances are rumored to have occurred at Essen.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—The Vorwärts of Berlin publishes a new proclamation to German workmen by the Social Democratic Party in which is emphasized the party's firm intention to secure full democratic liberty for the German people. The proclamation says, in part:

"All those who, through unwelcome policies, caused this calamity to come upon our people must resign their posts. All necessary measures are being taken to this end. No exception will be made of any person, however highly placed."

LONDON, England (Friday)—The German majority parties have held a final discussion on the question of the Kaiser's abdication and will without doubt unanimously demand that he abdicate, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Copenhagen Politiken, forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Co.

SOME RESULTS OF PEACE PARADES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York's celebration of the reported signing of an armistice, which lasted practically all Thursday night, had what was called a regrettable reflection on Friday, when thousands of ship workers from the yards in this vicinity, refusing to believe the armistice had not been signed, even when told by their employers, quit work for the day, came to New York and paraded. Meanwhile the street cleaners estimated that more than 150 tons of paper were thrown from roofs and windows of large office buildings in Thursday's celebration.

Investigation is expected to uncover at least some of the persons who made it possible for soldiers and sailors in uniform, who wanted something to drink, to satisfy that desire, especially on Thursday night. Apparently bootlegging was a part of the celebration. In one instance sailors attacked a saloon whose bartender had refused to sell intoxicants to one of their number.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Three persons were killed and a dozen or more severely injured are in hospitals as the result of Thursday's celebration arising from the false report that Germany had signed the armistice.

NEW CASTLE, Pa.—An unidentified four-year-old boy was killed and five other persons are in hospitals here on Friday suffering injuries as a result of accidents during the premature peace celebration on Thursday night. The boy and four injured men were the victims of an explosion. A bomb, placed in a section of steel pipe by the celebrators, shattered the tube, pieces of which struck five victims.

AUTONOMOUS SYRIA AND MESOPOTAMIA

PARIS, France (Friday)—The French and British governments have issued a joint declaration assuring the peoples between the Taurus region and the Persian Gulf of assistance in securing full autonomy.

The declaration says that France and Great Britain will encourage and aid the establishment of native governments and administrations in Syria and Mesopotamia, already liberated or in the process of being liberated, and will give recognition to these governments as soon as they are effectively established.

PEERAGE FOR MR. HAYES FISHER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Sir Auckland Geddes has been made President of the Local Government Board, while retaining office as Minister of National Service. Mr. Hayes Fisher, his predecessor, is appointed to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster with a peerage.

GERMANY'S ANSWER TO TERMS AWAITED

Washington to Announce the World Text of Armistice if It Is Accepted—Three Days Allowed for Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Official announcement was made by the State Department on Friday that the terms of the proposed armistice have been delivered to the accredited delegates of Germany by Marshal Foch and that 72 hours, or three days, have been allowed Germany to come to an agreement and accept the terms of the Allies and the United States. If at any time within these 72 hours Germany gives notice of acceptance, the text of the terms or agreement will be given out for publication to the world by this Government.

The news of the situation is confined to, and comprehended in the foregoing paragraph. The Secretary of State, however, has requested all editors of newspapers in the United States to give the widest possible publicity to the following statement by himself:

"I am requested and authorized by the President to state that no information reaching this Government concerning the armistice negotiations in France has been withheld; that any statement to the contrary is utterly false, and that as soon as a definite decision in regard to the armistice has been reached, it will immediately be made public by the Government."

The statement was called forth by the assertion published in the noon edition of The Washington Times that the Government was withholding information concerning the armistice. Furthermore, it now appears, when the Secretary of State received official denial from Paris on Thursday afternoon that the armistice had been signed, as reported on Thursday by the United Press, a request was made to The Washington Times that another extra edition be published correcting the false report, and that this request was refused.

The Secretary of the Navy is said to have told newspaper correspondents on Friday afternoon that Rear Admiral Wilson, in response to an official query, admitted giving out the report in France to the effect that the armistice was signed, explaining that he had it from what he regarded as an authentic source.

United Press Explanation Announcement of Signing Was Made by Admiral Wilson

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United Press on Friday published this explanation of how it came to circulate on Thursday its report that the armistice had been signed and that fighting had ended:

"New York, Nov. 8.—Yesterday's announcement of the signing of the armistice between Germany and the Allies was made by Admiral Wilson at Brest, and was filed to the United Press with the admiral's approval. This information was received by the United Press in a cablegram from Roy W. Howard shortly before noon today.

"Practically at the same time, another message from Howard was delivered to the United Press, stating that Admiral Wilson made the announcement in Brest at 4 p. m., French time, but that later he was notified that it was not confirmable. This later message filed by Howard did not show, in the form in which it was delivered, whether it was sent yesterday or how long it had been held up.

"Howard's cablegram clearly showed that Admiral Wilson acted in good faith, stating that he supposed the announcement was official, and therefore gave his approval to the filing of the message to the United Press in New York.

"The United Press today asked the government to ascertain how long Howard's message stating that Admiral Wilson authorized the announcement, and also that he later was notified that it was unconfirmable, were held up by the censors.

"There was reason to believe that the message stating that the news was unconfirmable was badly delayed, in view of the fact that it was not received here until almost 24 hours after the original cablegram. The messages received today from Howard were as follows:

"United Press, New York: Paris—Urgent Brest: Admiral Wilson who announced Brest newspaper 1600 (4pm) armistice been signed later notified unconfirmable meanwhile Brest riotously celebrating.

"HOWARD SIMMS: 'The other message read: 'United Press, New York: Brest—Urgent armistice bulletin based local announcement by Admiral Wilson, Admiral supposing official was filed with Admiral's approval local newspaper bulletin Brest celebrated night long.

"It will be noted that the first message quoted was signed by the names of both Howard and Simms and was filed through the Paris office in the same form as the message received yesterday. In every way this first quoted message indicates that it was probably filed very quickly after the original bulletin.

"The second quoted message, however, shows clearly by the reference to the fact that Brest celebrated the night long that it was filed today. It also shows that it was sent direct from Brest and is signed only by Howard, not bearing Simms' name. Gives clear indication that Howard is in Brest, although the two messages and those received yesterday are the only

cables which the home office of the United Press has received from him this week."

With the foregoing explanation the United Press also published the following which, it was announced, had been received from Admiral Wilson:

"Brest, France, Nov. 8.—Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson, U. S. N., commander of the American forces in French waters, today made the following statement for the information of United Press editors:

"The statement of the United Press relative to the signing of the armistice was made public from my office on the basis of what appeared to be official and authoritative information. 'I am in a position to know that the United Press and its representative acted in perfect good faith, and that the premature announcement was the result of an error, for which the agency was in no wise responsible.'

Women May Discuss Peace

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt Urges Their Right to Participate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and also of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, has just issued an appeal to the heads of all national woman's organizations, urging joint action in an effort to insure that women be given adequate representation on the peace commission. She says, in part:

"It is not only desirable, it is inherently necessary that the personnel of the peace commission shall include women."

"There have been wars before this, but never a war which has been so much in partnership between men and women all the world around. Women have not in this war, as in former wars, served merely as inspirers of men, but have performed the actual war service, as well on the battle line as in the war industries.

"Men have paid the price of this war. And women have paid it. And always there has been in the consciousness of women the realization that they have had to pay without ever having had a voice in the making of the governments that make and unmake war. Always there has been the realization that this war has been, in all its atrocity and atrocity, a man-made war, imposed, or accepted, by men-made governments.

"It is an historic fact that the agreements worked out on the negotiations that have closed every former European war have been fertilizing agents for the seed of the next war. The world has talked long and mightily of this war, during four years of heroic anguish, as a war to end war. It will and can be that only as the conserving and constructive elements of life and civilization are allowed due place in the forthcoming peace scheme. Women seem to possess an understanding of the psychology of human nature that dowers them with a distinct power of contribution to the peace table.

"We believe that these considerations should and will weigh with the governments to be represented in the peace conference and that women representatives of each will be empowered to sit in that conference. We urge all national woman's organizations to join with us in the effort to secure that end.

"It is part of the plan that women candidates who may be proposed shall be women who can be relied upon to uphold free representative institutions based on the will of all the people, in every land in which independent autonomy is established."

ITALY'S JOY AT NEWS OF VICTORY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Signor Orlando's telegram from Paris on Monday to General Diaz and Admiral Theon di Reval gave expression to the public enthusiasm which reached its climax with the announcement of the occupation of Trent and Trieste. Signor Barzilai, who is a native of the latter province, was the first to arrive at the news of the dream of their youth was accomplished and the disgrace of the treaties of Villagrandia and Vienna had been canceled. The deputies gathered at Montecitorio on learning the news, formed a procession to Campidoglio, where they climbed the ancient tower and themselves rang the great bell of the Capitol.

Meanwhile, in the city itself, war regulations were forgotten and the crowd thronged the illuminated streets, while demonstrations occurred before the various embassies of the Allies, where the respective ministers briefly addressed the crowd. Meanwhile, leading papers, including the Corriere della Sera and the Secolo, are already discussing what is to come next, and emphasizing that while Germany remains to be accounted for, Italy's sons will remain in the field with their allies.

LECTURE

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Announces

A Free Lecture on Christian Science

By William D. Kilpatrick, C.S., of Detroit, Michigan

Member of the Board of Lectureship of This Church

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE

Falmouth and Norway Streets, Back Bay, Boston

Tuesday Evening, November 12, at Eight O'Clock

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED



The Fortress of Maubeuge

Sir Douglas Haig is steadily closing in on the great circle of forts. His troops have reached Hautmont, and are pressing further forward. The fall of Maubeuge would prove disastrous for the Germans, as it would cut one of the vital links in their defense system and compel them to fall back to the Meuse at Namur.

FREE SCHLESWIG DEMAND VOICED

Danes in United States to Ask That Germany Be Compelled to Give Up Province Seized in 1864—Prague Treaty Cited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—President Wilson will be asked by the Danes living in this country to make a stipulation in the peace terms with Germany that the Huns be forced to give up Schleswig-Holstein, according to W. F. Jensen, state commissioner of commercial economy, who is taking a leading part in an agitation by persons of Danish extraction in the United States to have Schleswig-Holstein declared an independent state.

Mr. Jensen was born in Osterlinnet, Schleswig, in 1871. After the Prussian occupation his father was banished from the country by the new authorities, but was allowed to return in three years, although he never accepted the new government. Mr. Jensen's mother was left alone with her three sons to struggle with a large farm and creamery. Later the three boys came to this country and were naturalized here.

In discussing Schleswig, Mr. Jensen said: "The province of Schleswig-Holstein, until the invasion in 1864, had, since the beginning of history, been a part of Denmark. This province, lying between the German states and Denmark, has, for a thousand years, been a battle ground as between the German 'kultur' and Scandinavian civilization. The Danes maintained their independence until the coalition of the German states. The organization of Prussia, allied with Austria, brought about the defeat of the Danish army in 1864. The Holstein part, which lies south of the Kiel Canal, has always been more or less German, but the Schleswig part, lying north of the Kiel Canal has always been Danish."

"The Danes made a valiant fight; but they were outnumbered, and it was the division of spoils between Prussia and Austria that in 1866 brought on the war between those two countries. Prussia was the victor in that war and became the sole possessor of Schleswig-Holstein. However, in the treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia in 1866, it was provided that the people in Schleswig should be permitted to take a vote and should be allowed to return to Denmark if the majority so decided.

"This clause in the treaty of Prague is known as Article 5. It has never been lived up to. Prussia has never granted the Danish people of Schleswig the chance to vote and thus exercise their self-determination.

"The Prussian rule in Schleswig, which is a country with about 300,000 people, has been cruel and oppressive, but the Prussians have not succeeded in Germanizing the country. With these Danish people in Schleswig it became a religion to keep their land in Danish hands until the final return to Denmark, in which they have never lost hope.

"A strong association was formed to buy up all the land from Danish farmers which they could not themselves handle, in order to keep the land from falling into the hands of the Prussian Government.

"Prussians found that the only manner in which they could Germanize Schleswig was to buy up the land every chance they had, and sell this land on easy terms to native Prussians from upper Germany.

"But the vast majority of these people in Schleswig, after 54 years of Prussian occupation and rule, are still Danish and they are still able to send to the German Reichstag their own representative, representing the Danish sentiment and nationality, and one of the dramatic incidents in history is

this 'little people's struggle as expressed by their representative in the German Reichstag.

"Once a year, for 52 years, this representative of the Danish people in Schleswig has stood up in the German Reichstag and made the following statement in behalf of his constituents: 'We are Danes. We will remain Danes. We demand to be treated as Danes. We shall never cease to work for self-determination guaranteed to us in Article 5, Treaty of Prague.'

"Danish boys by the thousands have volunteered their services and are in the armies of England, France and the United States for the purpose of righting the wrong done their country in 1864."

ALLIES CONTINUE ADVANCE AS TRUCE PLEA IS CONSIDERED

(Continued from page one)

baye, near Poix-Terron and along the heights south of the Meuse."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German official report made public last night says:

"Northeast of Audenarde French troops advanced across the Schelde. We threw them back by a counter-attack."

"Between the Schelde and the Oise in the evening the enemy lines ran from near Quievrain to the western outskirts of Baval, east of Aulnoy and west of La Capelle."

"Between the Oise and the Aisne he reached the line of Vervin-Rozoy. On both sides of the Rethel he crossed the Aisne and in the evening his lines ran from Wassigny to Novion-Porcien and north of Tontouron."

"Between the Aisne and the Meuse the enemy followed us as far as Vendresse and Moulon."

"On the east bank of the Meuse the Americans continued their violent attacks. They extended their bridgehead to the east of Dun. We brought the enemy to a standstill in the woods east of Morvaux and Fontaines. East of Siry we maintained our position."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LE HAVRE, France (Friday)—Tonight's Belgian War Office statement says:

"We have crossed the Escaut in the neighborhood of Eecke."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Sir Douglas Haig's statement tonight says:

"In spite of the weather, we have made substantial progress on the front to the south of the Mons-Condé Canal."

"On our right we captured Avesnes and passed the Avesnes-Maubeuge road, both north and south of the town."

"In the center we cleared Hautmont and are approaching along the railway to the west of Maubeuge."

"On the left we have taken Malplaquet, Fayt-le-Franc, Dour and Thu-

lin, advancing along the Mons-Condé Canal.

"Further to the north, the foe's flank is threatened by our advance."

"The enemy has commenced a withdrawal to the south of Tournai. We have captured Concé and effected a crossing of the Schelde Canal south of the town of Antois. We have also taken the villages of Laplaigne and Beloy."

"We hold the western portion of Tournai."

"Since Nov. 1, we have captured 18,000 prisoners and several hundred guns."

LONDON, England (Friday)—Today's official statement reads:

"Sharp fighting occurred in the evening in the neighborhood of Ecobies and Limont-Pontaine, south of Hautmont. These villages were captured, with a number of prisoners. Our advance south of the Mons-Condé Canal continued."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The War Office today issued the following statement of activities in the eastern war theater:

"On the Danube between Bazias and Semlin and between Semlin and Mitroviza, the Serbians have gained a footing on the north bank by overcoming German resistance.

"The Serbians are continuing to advance northward in Bosnia."

"Serbian forces have reached Visegrad and are advancing in the direction of Sarajevo in response to an appeal of the local Jugo-Slavs."

"The town of Priboj has been occupied."

PARIS, France (Friday)—The French official statement today reads as follows:

"Our progress was resumed again this morning on the entire front. French advance elements reached Liart, 30 kilometers north of Rethel."

"Further to the right we captured, early this morning, Singly and Frenois and penetrated into the outskirts of Sedan. The number of prisoners taken yesterday was more than 1500. The amount of matériel captured was increased considerably."

Last night's official report says:

"Our troops continued without cessation their pursuit of the enemy during today. On our left we crossed and went far beyond the road between Vervins and Avesnes, north of La Capelle. South of this locality we reached on the west the railway between La Capelle and Hirson on the general line of Efray and Origny-en-Thiérache."

"Farther west we are along the Thon River, an affluent of the Oise, as far as Louze, 15 kilometers north of Rozoy-sur-Serre."

"On the Aisne front we hold the general line of the southern outskirts of Signy Forest, Wagnon, Viel-St. Remy, Mazerny and La Horgne, realizing an advance of more than 16 kilometers beyond the Aisne."

"On the right in the valley of the Bar River our advance elements have gone beyond St. Amand-sur-Bar, gaining a footing south of the Meuse on the heights which dominate Sedan."

"We have freed during the course of the day 100 villages and a great number of civilians."

"Aviation—Our airplanes, working in liaison with our infantry, attacked, bombed and machine-gunned enemy columns in retreat, utilizing 15,500 kilos of bombs and 13,000 cartridges."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's evening communiqué for Thursday reads as follows:

"The First American Army continued its offensive, starting with a

precarious footing on the east bank of the Meuse in a region of unusual natural difficulties and defended by an enemy rendered desperate by the knowledge that the heights north of Verdun were vital to his plan. The fifth division and National Guard troops from Wisconsin and Michigan employed in this operation had slowly but steadily fought their way throughout these days of continuous battle. In this region we now hold Lion-levant-Dun, the height overlooking Brandeville, three kilometers east of Haraumont, Solferino Farm, and thence southeast to the old line."

"The Rainbow Division and units of the first division seized the heights south and southeast of Sedan and the suburbs of that city lying on the west bank of the Meuse. The entire region between the Meuse and the Bar has now been liberated by the first American army in close cooperation with the French fourth army."

"In the Woëvre the troops of our second army have executed a number of highly successful raids, entering the enemy's lines, returning with 50 prisoners."

"The number of guns of all calibers taken by the first American army since Nov. 1 now exceeds 250. A partial count of captured munitions and matériel showed more than 2000 machine guns, over 5000 rifles, 75 trench mortars, many anti-tank guns, several hundred thousand rounds of artillery ammunition, nearly 3,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition and much other matériel."

"A regiment of American infantry particularly distinguished themselves in the victories in Italy."

LABOR MUST WIN ITS OWN FREEDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"Autocracy has seen its day and passed away in government and in industry," declared Frank P. Walsh, joint chairman of the National War Labor Board, at the national mass meeting prepared for Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, here on Friday night. Mr. Walsh was speaking as if on the eve of his labors being completed with the approach of peace. He said he had a few suggestions to make to labor, which was strongly represented at the auditorium gathering.

The first of these that labor's spokesman on the War Labor Board had to offer was: "The unqualified right of workers to organize and deal collectively through such unions as they may choose." Next he urged the democratic control of industry, with the elimination of autocracy, by private interests or by bureaus of government so influenced. The shorter workday was next in Mr. Walsh's brief program for labor after the war. The complete equality of men and women in industry with the fullest enfranchisement of women and equal pay for equal work followed.

"The triumph and freedom of labor must be won by the men and women of labor themselves," declared the National War Labor Board head. He urged that no agency of reconstruction, or of government in reconstruction, in the making of laws, but should have representatives from the workers in industry.

Mr. Walsh paid a high tribute to President Wilson, "who declared the fundamental rights of labor before the great conflict came." He characterized President Gompers as an "incomparable Democrat and great world citizen," and warmly applauded Secretary of Labor Wilson.

Filene's

Sometimes it is a convenience to find all sizes in a style.

Sometimes to find no duplicates. The Filene coat shops offer both.

Women's one-of-a-kind coats, \$45 to \$145. The distinguishing feature of this group of individual coats is that the largest number is below \$75. Designing is such an expensive factor that one-of-a-kind coats are generally higher priced. These are a few.

Women's evora coats, \$65; fur trimmed at \$75. Velvet coats, with and without fur, simple or elaborate, \$75 to \$145. Dolman wraps of evora, velours, and velveteen, \$75 to \$145. No two are alike in style. Fifth floor.

Many misses' one-of-a-kind coats of exceptional loveliness and value, \$39.75 to \$175. Copies of creations by such famous designers as Jeanne Lanvin, Cheruit, Doucet, Doeillet and Bernard. Such materials as silk duvetyns, zenobia cloths, Bolivias, suede cloths, silk caracul plushes, velours, evoras, imported plaids, velvets.

Such furs as beaver, squirrel, nutria, Australian opossum, broadtail, Hudson seal (dyed muskrat), moleskin.

You will not find one duplicate among the many coats. There are many variations of the new loose back effects. Fourth floor.



1000 new COATS pour in each week

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Closing out ready to wear department in order to devote all my attention to custom models.

Georgette Dresses, \$28.00 and up
Velveteen Dresses, \$32.50 and up
Afternoon Dresses of Tricolette, \$35.00 and up
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Custom Suits made for Thanksgiving Day

CUSTOM CORSETS
Frances L. Thomas
420 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON

GREEK COLONISTS
UNDER TURKS' RULEHow Democracies of Asia Minor
Formed Rampart of Civilization,
Being Oppressed by Turks,
Told by Leipzig Professor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At the present moment Asia Minor is very much in the public eye, in relation to the war. While the achievements of allied arms put an end forever to the German dream of dominion from Hamburg to the Persian Gulf, an inevitable further result must be the social and political revival of a country which for centuries has remained in a dormant condition, thanks to the Turk. Asia Minor has often been conquered and reconquered by Asiatic hordes; its cities, towns and villages have been razed to the ground, its civilizations changed or destroyed. But, anciently Asia Minor was, and must continue to be, the reservoir of European civilization for the East. From early days the rays of civilization which shone on this peninsula were not Asiatic but European, not barbarian, but Hellenic. Its deeply indented coast formed a chapter of Hellenic democracies which reached out into the interior and actually attacked the Persian civilization, upon which they imposed their own stamp. These democracies constituted the first rampart of the known civilized world against barbarism.

Hellenism waned, but it was not wholly destroyed in the succeeding centuries; and by the end of the Eighteenth Century it had again begun to show signs of vigor and vitality, so that attempts were made by the Turks to offset the ever-increasing Greek population of Asia Minor by means of Muhammadan emigrants. German interest in Asia Minor began at the time when the Kaiser resolved to make of the Near East a great market for Teutonic trade. German experts of all kinds were thereupon dispatched to Asia Minor to study the country from the point of view of its importance to Germany and particularly in order to prepare for the day when the German Government might seize the rich "golden fleece." As an integral part of that preparation, numerous essays upon Asia Minor were published by prominent German writers. Among the most notable of these must rank a study, entitled "Hellenism in Asia Minor," by Dr. Karl Dietrich, Privat-Docent in Medieval and Modern Greek Literature in the University of Leipzig. This essay has now been republished in booklet form by the American Hellenic Society, and provided with an introduction by Mr. Theodore P. Iton. The Greek indorsement of the German essay is undoubtedly due to the fact that whilst the work is impregnated with the German point of view, it is, on the whole, perhaps, a learned and an exhaustive contribution to the literature of the subject, and an unwitting testimony, by the enemy himself, to Greek claims in Asiatic Turkey.

Professor Dietrich points out that Hellenism has been characterized by the Turks as the "Greek peril," a feeling aggravated by communications in the press dealing with alleged promises on the part of the then Triple Entente to indemnify Greece in her intervention in the war with extensive territorial concessions in Asia Minor. As M. Gaston Deschamps once pointed out, "Because of their constant activity and their wit, the Greeks have supplanted the Turks in many places." The Hellenes, moreover, feel themselves the natural inheritors or executors of the estate of the Turk, if not of all Asia Minor at any rate of Western Anatolia. Professor Dietrich goes on to declare that "there was thus started, in Asia Minor, a defensive struggle on the part of the Turks that was just as sharply defined as the offensive which this Greek element had for a long time been actually carrying on against the Turks of this region; with this difference, however, that the Turkish defensive has only recently acquired sufficient strength to make its action felt, while the Greek offensive has for decades been quietly at work getting the upper hand economically, culturally and nationally in that land where they once ruled for a period of more than 1000 years. Granted that the Greek propaganda, which has, for a considerable time, been forwarded in Asia Minor by every possible means, has in many particulars been carried on too far, and has injured the sensibilities of the Ottomans, the fact remains that the Greeks in Asia Minor economically and culturally have control of the country even now, not as an outside or foreign element in the population, though the movement has been forwarded from the outside, but as something that has developed from within on the very soil of the country itself, something that has in centuries of growth become a historic fact, and that is only to be understood when one has fully grasped what has gone before."

Professor Dietrich points out that throughout the centuries, by a process of colonization that was forwarded now by peaceful means and again by war, Hellenism forced its way steadily eastward, and on the basis of the older indigenous population a new sphere for Greek colonization was opened up which developed its own peculiar cultural strength only after the passing away of the ancient Greek civilization, in Christian, that is, and Byzantine times. It was in 1204 that the petty Turkish feudal prince, Osman, broke through the fortified region of the Saracens and after 16 years of desperate fighting succeeded in forcing his way through to Nicæa, the chief defensive point of the Greeks, in order to lay the foundations of that great Ottoman Empire that was to be the mighty suc-

cessor to the Byzantine Empire. He still met with almost invincible resistance; Nicæa with its mighty walls could not be forced, and it was only in 1326, that Prusa, after a ten-year siege, fell, and under the name of Brussa became the first Ottoman capital. In 1330, and after a siege of 15 years, came the fall of Nicæa, and later that of Nicomedia. The hardest part of the task had thus been done, the first great breach had been made in the stronghold of the Greek Empire, and the conquerors now turned to the south. Pergamon fell in 1335, Sardis in 1369, and Philadelphia (Alaşehir), the last of the Greek cities of the interior, which, according to the expression of a Greek chronicler, stands like a star in a clouded sky, was captured in 1391. Smyrna, the old Greek acropolis, had already fallen a prey early in the Fourteenth Century to the Seljuks who had found in Aidin, the ancient Tralles, a last support for their sinking power. Apart from Trebizond in the extreme northeast, which up to 1461 maintained itself as the capital of the little coast state which was also called Trebizond, all Asia Minor was now in the hands of the Turks. The Greeks, as a political factor, had ceased to play any part.

"The Ottomans were less bent on peaceful assimilation than on forcible subjection and extermination. In their character as masters they sought to make the conquered as harmless as possible, and they used to this end a means that they had learned from the Byzantine emperors; they transplanted, from the conquered cities that had a large Greek population, large numbers of these Greeks to other cities where the Greeks were less numerous, so that everywhere the Greeks were forced into a minority. Furthermore, the Greeks were no longer permitted to live in the large cities that were at that time still strongly walled, but were compelled to settle outside in the suburbs. From these suburbs there gradually developed later, as the Greek population increased, entirely new towns, which crowded the old city-center from its predominating position and established itself in its place. This system resulted in strengthening rather than weakening the Greek element. And yet, in this Turkish conquest, a great part of the Greeks in the towns were constantly being forced to leave Asia Minor and to take refuge in the European part of the Empire, for the Byzantine historians of that time (the Fourteenth Century) tell of mass emigrations to Europe of homeless refugees crowded in and around Constantinople, and of growing insecurity in the neighborhood of the capital."

Hellenism, though not entirely destroyed, has been so seriously broken up and shattered that it has been obliged to give up even its language and its religion, that is to say, has completely lost its national consciousness. "The numerous Greek names of rivers, villages and mountains," says the writer, "have, with very few exceptions, all disappeared, being replaced by Turkish names. As far as administrative and ways of living were concerned, the Turkish conquest produced very few radical changes. The very towns which under Greek control had formed commercial and administrative centers, continued to be such under the Turks, keeping, for the most part, their old Greek names as a proof of the strength of 1500-year-old traditions. Towns like Smyrna, Prusa, Pergamon, Magnesia, Attalia, Adana, Tarsus, Iconium, Ancyra, Cæsarea, Amasia, Castamuni, Trapezus, Sinope, Amisos and others experienced a new quickening under their old names, which the Turks altered only slightly. Not only did they continue to be the capitals of their various districts for purposes of administration, but their names were extended so as to apply to the entire districts of which they were centers. Practically all the villages and sanjaks of Asia Minor received their names from these old centers of city-civilization and comparatively few have Turkish names, the ancient Tralles, Philadelphia and Dorylaeum, for example, bearing the Turkish names Aidin, Alaşehir and Eskişehir, respectively. On this weighty point, therefore, the Turks, as an unhistoric people, have been as an historic people, the continuity of civilization as in the Balkan Peninsula, where the larger towns, likewise, have kept their Greek names."

"This fringe or wreath of Greek colonies which extends toward the south as well as toward the north forms not only a strong economical force, but also a no less strong spiritual force. This is usually underestimated, as is, too, in general, that idealistic element which is coexistent in the Greeks with that confessedly very prominent materialistic element, and this even in the times of its deepest national humiliation it has never lost. This idealistic element is rooted in a very strong and national feeling, which has been nourished by the recollection of a great intellectual past and which finds its finest and most effective expression in the fostering of Greek schools. This desire for schooling is implanted in the Greek nature from the times of late antiquity, and though it often savors rather strongly of scholasticism, it has prevented the Greeks from losing their national consciousness, as have the Jews, and, to a certain degree, the Armenians. Even the church is held so sacred by the Greeks only because she has been the bearer of national ideals in the times of slavery and has, at the same time, been a powerful political organ of administration, forming the only means in Turkey of putting through the national demands for schools."

INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The vacancy on the International Waterways Commission caused by the elevation to the Supreme Court bench of P. B. Mignault, has been filled by the recommendation of the Dominion Government to the British authorities of F. J. Bissillon, a Montreal barrister.

THE REAL SIBERIA
DESCRIBED

The following article was written by Prof. S. J. Novakowsky, who was sent to the United States by the Kerensky Government for the purpose of studying American methods of teaching geography in order to reorganize the teaching on this subject in Russia. Previous articles on this subject by the same author appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Oct. 19 and 30.

IV

Notwithstanding the rigor of the climate and the shortness of the summer in Siberia, agriculture is developed to a considerable extent there, though it may be remembered that the unfavorable conditions hampering the growth of crops are largely offset by the vastness of the stretches of land and the fact that the soil has not been exhausted. With its almost unlimited possibilities and natural wealth, agriculture, developed along more advanced lines, will undoubtedly establish the basis for an economic life in Siberia of great worth.

Siberia, until recently, i. e. until the last revolution, which naturally changed the political as well as the economic features of Russia, presented a country of governmental and peasant agriculture. Thus, of the 2,224,000,000 acres, according to statistical data published in 1899, only 1,414,800,000 acres were considered as belonging to private owners. The sections where the soil was superior was the property of the Crown and was only leased for cultivation, one part of this territory belonging to the Cabinet of the Tsar and the other part being under the supervision of the Ministry of Government's Property.

Because of the vast territory, however, and from the fact that practically no restrictions were placed under the law, the squatters virtually took possession, settling at some certain place, erecting a house, and tilling the soil to such an extent as it was possible for them to do. This property was considered leased from the government and was passed from father to son.

The agrarian organization of the population was not started by the government until after the year 1878, and under it the old settlers and the newcomers were given the same privileges, i. e., each settler was given 40.5 acres of good soil, for his own use, and in places where there were forests, eight additional acres of forest lands were added.

Until the end of the Nineteenth Century, the land of Siberia was owned as follows:

District of Zabaikal	Peasants	43.2
	Cossacks	108.0
	Former inhabitants	151.9
Province of Irkutsk	Peasants	62.1
	Cossacks	69.9
	Former inhabitants	78.2
Province of Yeniseisk	Peasants	151.9
	Cossacks	151.9
	Former inhabitants	151.9

From an economic point of view, the surface of Siberia can be divided into three sections: (1) the more northern section which cannot be cultivated; (2) the transitory section; (3) the cultivated section. The first stretches from 61 degrees to the north, and grain is only occasionally to be found planted here. Grain is cultivated in the territory which ranges between 60 degrees and 51 degrees, extending to the Sea of Okhotsk where we reach 56 degrees northern latitude. The remaining territory belongs to a district where agriculture is, so to say, a transitory thing, and compares with hunting and fishing. Tobolsk, Tomsk, Yeniseisk, Irkutsk and Zabaikal belong to the cultivated strip. A very simple and primitive method of cultivation is employed, by which no fertilization is used, but instead, the planting is done alternately until the soil is completely exhausted. When this is the case a period of from 15 to 20 years is allowed to elapse before cultivation is again started.

In a comparatively few places the so-called "three field" system is used and still less often the two-strip system (by this method after one planting, the earth is given a rest for one or two years before a second crop is grown, etc.). For this system fertilizers are used. It is, however, only occasionally that the crops are planted in rotation, and this in the southern part of Siberia. The cultivation of certain grains and plants has been practically impossible in Siberia up to the present time in the northern sections, because the country has not been studied. By the natural and climatic conditions, however, agriculture is possible in the southern half of Siberia. The severity of the climate of Siberia is not the principal obstacle in the way of developing agriculture. The principal obstacles are the lack of population, the wilderness, and the lack of communication, etc. During the summer period there exists a moderate climate which makes possible the cultivation of rich plants. For instance in Yakutsk, in spite of the fact that the summer only lasts four months, and that there exists about two feet below the surface of the earth, a perennial frost, wheat ripens readily. In the District of Nerchinsk apricots grow. Nowhere on the globe are watermelons cultivated so far to the north as in the north as in the Province of Tobolsk, where they ripen well in many parts. Among the grains cultivated in Siberia, the following are the most important: (1) wheat (summer and winter); (2) rye; (3) oats; (4) barley. Frequently also, flax, hemp and potatoes are grown, but these products do not form an important part in the crop returns of the country. The sowing of wheat is more abundant in the south, giving way to rye as toward the north, and in the extreme north to barley.

The produce of grain is thus abundant and is one of the principal exports of the country. Notwithstanding the unfavorable transportation facilities, there is exported, on one railway alone, 360,000,000 pounds avoirdupois of grain. It is to be regretted that

the commerce in grain is carried on under extremely unfavorable conditions. Therefore the price fluctuates greatly, and particularly so in the Western Siberian steppes where the comparatively dense population depends, on the crops which are so greatly influenced by climatic conditions.

The southwestern part of the Province of Tobolsk, the region of Altai, and the county of Minusinsk of the Province of Yeniseisk are considered the most fertile sections of Siberia. The average crop, in spite of the primitive method of developing agriculture, surpasses the crop in the black soil belt of Russia. However, the crops are very unstable in Siberia. An excellent crop one season is often followed by a failure the next.

Aside from the exhaustion of the soil because of the deep openings in the earth and the bad system of fertilizing, the failure is often due to extreme dryness in some parts and excessive moisture in others.

The use of agricultural machines has spread throughout Siberia, reaching even to the farms of the half-civilized Kirgizes. There are a large number of storehouses and repair houses in Siberia for agricultural machines.

Gardening, which is carried on so extensively in European Russia, is almost unknown in Siberia, although the soil and climate of the Government of Tomsk is extremely favorable for the cultivation of delicate plants such as watermelons, melons, etc. The watermelons and melons of Semipalatinsk are famous throughout Siberia because of their quality and flavor. Beet-root sugar is also cultivated locally.

The Siberian climate does not seem favorable for the growing of fruit. Therefore, only in certain parts are pears and apples cultivated, but berries represent an important factor among the exports of Siberia, as for instance, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants (black and red), cranberries, etc. Some of them are known because of their excellent flavor. Flax is cultivated in parts of Yeniseisk (Eastern Siberia), while in the southern parts of some of the provinces, sunflowers, hemp, and other oil-producing plants are grown. In the steppes of Semipalatinsk is found an uncultivated fiber plant, in comparatively small numbers, which is little known, called the "kendir," which according to experiments could easily be used for industrial purposes.

SAVAGE ATTACK BY
MASKED SINN FEINERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—According to a Skibbereen correspondent of the Irish Times, a case was recently heard at the Skibbereen quarter sessions, in which a Protestant family named Beamish, three sisters and a brother, living at Knocknamoholagh, claimed compensation for malicious injury. On the night of Aug. 14, a gang of 15 masked men attacked the Beamish house, destroyed some apple trees, demolished a hut, injured a Scotch terrier, and severely attacked the brother.

Miss Hester Beamish stated that before the outrage, a party of Sinn Feiners came and asked her and her brother and sisters to sign the Sinn Fein plebiscite for an Irish Republic, and on their refusal told them they would suffer for it. She also stated that a Protestant neighbor who had refused to sign the document, was warned in the same way, and shortly after a horse of his was attacked. Judge Hynes, K. C., in giving a decree, said the marvel was that the savages did not touch the women, because they were cowardly enough to do anything. He had been looking over the criminal injury list, and it disclosed the most appalling condition of things that he had ever seen, stabbing and killing of unfortunate animals, and so forth. He hoped that the new régime would put a stop to this state of things.

VOLUNTEER WOMEN'S LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A Volunteer Service League for Women has been formed to organize on military lines a body of disciplined and uniformed women for national and social work during the war and for reconstruction and permanent social work afterward. Lady Macready is commander-in-chief, and Mrs. Anthony Alsop and Miss Daphne Milman are commanders. Recruits can enroll at 67 Warwick Square, the headquarters and hostel of the league. They will be required to give two references and a medical certificate, to attend drills, and work under supervision for a month; then, if they are accepted, they can be enrolled and purchase the khaki uniform. There is already a membership of over 600, consisting of workers in hospitals, canteens, clubs, parcel-packing and war-supply depots, etc. A junior battalion has also been formed of girls between 16 and 18 who have left school.

Um-m! Cheese Soufflé!

IT can be feathery and at the same time substantial if you use plenty of that rich, meaty sauce that tastes like the touch of a French chef—

At Sauce

THE GOVERNMENT AS
A USER OF MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As a wartime necessity, the government of the United States has become a patron of music in organizing its army and navy to fight for democracy, it has called in hand leaders and chorus leaders from every corner of the country and has told them to teach its soldiers and sailors to play and sing, and to do so quickly. The President and his Cabinet, without waiting to hear for or against, seem to have admitted the musician right into their war councils, and to have put the song book and the cornet upon a military equality with the coal pick and the rivet hammer. And still, they have done nothing of the sort. For the government, merely by starting bands and choruses going in the army and navy, has given the art of music no formal recognition and has assumed to that art no obligation which can be expected to outlast the war. From the legalistic standpoint, the head of the nation and his advisers cannot be supposed to concern themselves any more about music than Andrew Jackson and his official household did.

The government, as a matter of wartime necessity, has gone further with its musicians than to have them teach its fighters how to play and sing. It has called him in to help in its work of money borrowing. It has requisitioned him to serve in its Liberty Loan campaign. And yet it does not promise that after the war it will honor him by establishing a national conservatory of music, or anything of that sort.

In the last Liberty Loan campaign here, much of the musician's patriotic effort was expended in concert halls, either regular or improvised, and much was expended in the open air, with anything from a square rod of sidewalk to a half acre of street for the gathering place, according to what room was available. In many instances, things happened which would have been impossible in ordinary times, as when a full brass band performed in a Broadway shop, for the time being without a business tenant, which was hardly large enough to hold an audience the size of the band itself; and as when a boy soprano sang, standing on the Liberty Theater platform in front of the Public Library, before an audience that spread out over a great segment of Fifth Avenue. But loan subscribers plainly felt no inconvenience because the band in the Broadway shop was loud, and no impatience because the voice sounding from the Fifth Avenue rostrum was attenuated. What difference, anyway, should it make to the one group how much noise the trombone and drum made? The players were men in khaki. And what difference should it make to the other group how little of the boy's song reached them? They were where they liked to be—in the very heart of the town, on the avenue in front of the library steps, in the midst and gayest of those happy crossroad communities which make up New York City.

What was most potent in causing people at a given meeting to sign up their money, whether the persuasion of those who made the music, the appeal of the speaker who took hold of the crowd after the policeman's chorus and the grand opera star had sung and the naval band had played, or the work of the solicitors who circulated the subscription blanks, nobody can tell; but at any rate, New Yorkers during that loan drive were serenaded as never before, and had tunes to live on aplenty.

An artistic matter upon which the public has been more or less divided, was settled for a while in a very determined way. The question as to whether any German music should be performed in the United States while the war lasts was answered, without dissent, in the negative. Even in formal concerts having nothing to do with the loan drive, the German repertoire was kept in abeyance. The managers of the Paris Conservatory Orchestra originally announced the fifth symphony of Beethoven to be played when the organization opened its tour at the Metropolitan Opera House. But they recalled it and held it back until the second concert, given the day after the drive ended. Harold Bauer, the pianist, appearing in re-

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cial while the drive was in progress, was careful to omit German pieces from his program.

One of the most significant and spectacular instances of government association with music in connection with the drive was the concert given in Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the foreign language division of the Liberty Loan Committee on the evening of Saturday, Oct. 19. "To this concert the members of upwards of 25 Russian societies and others interested in Russia" in its present relation to the United States were invited, admission being obtained by purchase of a bond. The musical program was presented by the Russian Symphony Orchestra, Modest Altschuler, conductor; assisted by Mme. Eugénie Fónarova, soprano, Leonide Zinovief, tenor, Sascha Jacobinoff, violinist, and Adolph Bolm and his ballet. As usual with concerts held in behalf of the loan, there was a presiding officer, Martin Vogel, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and there were two campaign speakers, A. J. Sack and Col. Moses Greenwood.

The program of orchestral works, solos and dances, brushed forward a number of familiar Russian masterpieces and called to attention a soprano of considerable ability in Mme. Fónarova. It was to have introduced a Russian composer and pianist, Serge Prokofiev, but did not, because so much of the evening was taken up with speaking and the selling of bonds.

The presiding officer in his address referred to the work that the United States has done and to that which it still means to do in the rehabilitation of Russia. One of the speakers, Mr. Sack, made a defense of the Russian people for the part they have taken in the allied cause, declaring that early in the war they saved Western Europe from the Germans, by sending their armies against Prussia and Austria and causing a diversion in the enemy's forces.

Half way in the program, the bond selling began, the sale taking the form of an auction, with Joseph P. Day as the auctioneer. Nine veterans from Château Thierry were brought upon the stage, one at a time, and were offered at \$1,000,000 apiece. All nine were sold off in a short time at the price named, the purchaser being entitled to send a telegram of greeting to the veteran's folks. Next, some pictures and war relics were put up, and a number of bids were closed from \$1,000,000 down to \$50,000. Lastly, a flag was auctioned off, the idea being, as the auctioneer explained, to clean up all the money in the house, in sums from \$50 to as high as anybody would go, the last bidder getting the flag. This sale brought in somewhat over \$4,000,000, and the total sales for the evening amounted to considerably over \$22,000,000.

There was undoubtedly a large Russian representation in the audience, but probably none of the large sales of bonds were negotiated by Russians. Some of the \$1,000,000 bids were from representatives of mercantile or manufacturing firms. Two of them were from representatives of a well-known New York bank.

The part of the program that was left to be presented after the bond selling included dances by Mr. Bolm and his little company. One is inclined to wonder if the Russian ballet, even in the splendid days of the old régime in Petrograd, ever entertained so many millionaires at once as on that night. How much money in the house? Again, \$22,000,000, and enough to make a couple of good winters' business more into the bargain. And that is not counting what was taken at the door, the lowest gallery admission being \$50.

Truly, quite a sum to dance to!

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LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 429)

Pledges Against German Manufactures

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I am inclosing with this letter a copy of a pledge we are circulating against German-made articles which I should like very much to have you print in your paper. Germany's war is openly and avowedly a commercial war. Her submarine campaign has been done for the purpose of diminishing the gross amount of world tonnage. She has devastated Northern France and Belgium, deported their skilled workers and taken away their machinery so that they will not be able to compete with her commercially for nearly a hundred years. Even though she be compelled to pay large indemnities, Germany will be in a better position commercially at the end of this war than either England, France or Belgium. We believe that America should stand out for the rehabilitation by Germany's workmen of France, Belgium and other lands she has destroyed, and Germany's machinery must be taken to replace that destroyed.

(Signed) FRANCES TILGHMAN.
New York, Oct. 25, 1918.

American Defense Society Pledge

"That I may not directly contribute financial aid to the German military policy with its disregard of international law, its attacks on unfortified towns, its massacres of the innocent and the helpless, its enslavement of peoples, its use of poison gas and flames, its ignoring the Red Cross badge, its bombing hospitals, and its torpedoing defenseless merchant ships, I pledge myself never to buy an article made in Germany."

Signature _____
Post Office Address _____

RECORD COTTON CROP IN CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—On account of the high quotation on cotton last year, it is believed that at least 40 per cent more was planted this year than last. Consequently the harvest probably showing an increase of 30 per cent. The price, however, is expected to fall as a consequence.

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Jenny Apron \$1.25. Socks \$1.25.
Dreaches \$2. Patty M. Cambridge, Mass.

SENATE CONTROL
STILL DEBATEDDemocratic Leaders in Washing-
ton Refuse to Concede Loss of
Upper House.—Republicans
Discuss Organization PlansSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington BureauWASHINGTON, D. C.—Democratic
leaders are still clinging tenaciously
to the hope that they can retain con-
trol of the Senate. The indications
are, however, that control of both
branches of Congress will pass out of
the hands of this party when the new
Congress comes into existence on
March 4, 1919. The unwillingness on
the part of the Democratic campaign
managers to concede the loss of the
Senate is based on the very close char-
acter of the contest in three states,
New Hampshire, Idaho and New
Mexico. Republicans claim that they
have unquestionably won in New
Hampshire and in New Mexico.In the latter State, W. B. Walton,
Democrat, made the race against Sen-
ator A. B. Fall. A telegram received
at Republican headquarters on Friday
stated that Senator Fall had been re-
elected by a majority of 1000. In
Idaho, Senator McGuire, Republican,
is being outdone by his Republican
opponent, Frank R. Gooding, and the
outcome is still in doubt. In the State
of New Hampshire, the Democrats are
still hopeful of seating John B.
Jameson, who made the race against
George H. Moses. According to the
complete returns, the latter carried
the State by a small margin, but it is
entirely possible that a recount may
be demanded in each of these three
states. From all indications, however,
it is more than probable that the
Republicans will have at least a
majority of two in the Senate, and
that the Sixty-sixth Congress will be
out-and-out Republican.As soon as the result of the election
is definitely settled, Republican lead-
ers will hold a series of conferences,
not only to decide on the organization
of the two houses, but also to formu-
late a definite policy in regard to the
many problems with which the new
Congress will have to deal. The fact
as to who the leaders are to be is
already pretty well established. For
the next two years, foreign affairs
and finance are again fortunate
will occupy a large share of the attention
of Congress. Republicans consider
themselves fortunate in having, in
Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, a leader
who is regarded as eminently qual-
ified to guide the Senate in all matters
of foreign relations. Familiar with
European statesmen, he will, un-
doubtedly, be chairman of Foreign
Relations Committee. Again, Senator
Boies Penrose is specially equipped
in matters relating to tariff and finance.
The Republicans are again fortunate
in having, in Senator Cummins of
Iowa, a student of railroads who is
familiar with the intricacies of rail-
road finance and railroad manipula-
tion.As regards the House, the most
important question is the speakership.
Four names have been mentioned for
this position in the new House. These
are Representatives Mann of Chicago,
Gillett of Massachusetts, Fordney
of Michigan, and Longworth of Ohio.
Each of these is regarded as well
qualified, by service and experience, to
fill the position, but it is likely that
it will fall either to Mr. Mann or Mr.
Gillett. In case Representative Fordney
is selected for the speakership, it
is probable that Representative Gillett
would head the Appropriations Com-
mittee.There has been considerable criti-
cism of the present Congress for
alleged wastage and extravagance. Re-
publican leaders have not hesitated to
make these charges. In extension of
whatever truth there may be in
these charges, it is pointed out that in
the conditions under which the present
Congress worked, waste and extra-
vagance were inevitable. Extraor-
dinary appropriations were asked in
order to prosecute the war, and there
was often little time in which to in-
vestigate particular items. Such was
the rush that the same item more
than once appeared in two separate
appropriation bills. To duplicate
\$100,000,000 in time of peace for the
same specific purpose would cause
consternation, but in the rush of war
expenditures such an incident re-
ceived no more than passing notice.
Under the guise of war measures,
millions were appropriated for all
sorts of undertakings understood
only by those outside Congress who
sponsored them.In some quarters there has been talk
of an investigation of alleged extra-
vagance. The people, however, know
that waste was inevitable when the
country was making every effort to win
the war, regardless of cost. There
are probably some who would welcome
the opportunity of an investigation as
a means of making political capital, but
leaders of both parties understand that
the great necessity at the present mo-
ment is retrenchment and economy.
Should the war continue all the money
necessary will be appropriated freely
and willingly, but both parties are in
agreement as to the necessity of cut-ting down expenditures and eliminat-
ing needless waste.It has been intimated that the Repub-
licans would make an effort to post-
pone the passage of the revenue bill,
reserving to themselves the right to
frame a new one. Such an attempt,
should the war continue, would not, it
is believed, command the support of
the nation, and would not be tolerated
by the great majority of the party
newly restored to power.

Move Against Biennials

Repeal Proposed of New Massachu-
setts Election AmendmentSpecially to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Voters of Massachu-
setts having adopted the popular
initiative and referendum at the polls
last Tuesday, the first proposition ac-
tively proposed to be submitted to the
people by the use of this method is the
repeal of the constitutional amend-
ment providing for biennial elections,
also adopted last Tuesday. An appeal
seeking support of the movement to
repeal biennials was addressed to
labor unions of Massachusetts on Fri-
day by Raymond L. Bridgman of New-
ton. It will be necessary to file an
initiative petition containing 25,000
signatures, with the Secretary of State
by the first Wednesday in December.
In order to have the question of repeal
submitted to the voters, it will be
necessary for one-fourth of the mem-
bers of the Legislature of 1919 and
1920 to vote in favor of such sub-
mission.

Dry Demand in Wyoming

Many Are Said to Desire Statutory
Prohibition at OnceSpecially to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
SHERIDAN, Wyo.—The overwhelm-
ing majority given the State Prohibi-
tion Amendment in Wyoming at
Tuesday's election, with the election of
a Legislature pledged to ratify the
National Prohibition Amendment is
regarded by dry leaders as an indica-
tion that statutory prohibition may
also be enacted when the Legislature
convenes in January. The state
amendment adopted on Tuesday by a
vote of nearly three to one does not
become effective until Jan. 1, 1920.
Already a demand is being made by
many prohibition advocates for statu-
tory prohibition which will become
effective at once. Every state sur-
rounding Wyoming already is dry. The
National Prohibition Amendment will
be ratified immediately after the
Legislature convenes.

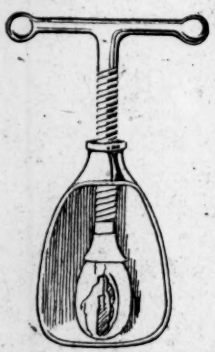
Legislature Republican

Washington Ratifies Bond Dry Law—
Seattle Railway Plan WinsSpecially to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SEATTLE, Wash.—The bond dry law
was ratified by Washington voters in
a ratio of three and one-half to one.
The measure for a constitutional
convention was lost, and for the first
time in many years King County
(Seattle) elects a Senator and three
Representatives to the state Legisla-
ture. C. C. Dill, Democrat, in the Fifth
Congressional District, was heavily de-
feated because of the direct attack on
his war record. Dr. John W. Sommers
will succeed W. L. La Follette, who
was defeated in the primaries. The
proposition for the city to buy at a
cost of \$15,000,000 all the street rail-
way lines of the Puget Sound Traction,
Light and Power Company was carried
four to one. Both branches of the
next Legislature will be overwhelm-
ingly Republican, but the Democrats
for the first time have elected enough
members possibly to give the balance
of power on critical measures.Frank W. Cottrill, a strong expo-
nent of organized labor, will have a
seat in the Legislature. I. G. O'Hara,
union labor man, is elected to the
State Senate.

Anti-Liquor Sentiment

Election of Sproul Gives New Hope
to Pennsylvania DrysSpecially to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Philadelphia Bureau
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—While the
election of Senator W. C. Sproul as
Governor by a plurality that may
finally reach 275,000 is considered by
the anti-liquor forces of this State as
indicating that the next Legislature
will take favorable action on the fed-
eral amendment, it is still too early to
predict the possible complexion of that
body. The general impression among
the anti-liquor element is that such an
overwhelming vote for the candidate
who made the liquor issue the pre-
dominating feature of his campaign
can be construed only as meaning that
the voters approved of his stand on
the question. This may prove true,
but the fact remains that each mem-
ber of the Legislature was elected on

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330 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.his own personal stand in the matter,
and it is too soon to try to count noses.
The returns, however, generally speak-
ing, seem to indicate that there will
be this coming year a better chance
of passing anti-liquor legislation than
ever before. The fact that Judge Bon-
niwell, who made his campaign on the
liquor platform, was so signally de-
feated lends encouragement to that
view.Speaking of the situation, the Rev.
C. F. Swift, state superintendent of
the Anti-Saloon League, said: "In no
state in the union is there greater
reason for rejoicing over Tuesday's
victory at the polls than in Pennsylv-
ania. The Anti-Saloon League,
which gave its hearty indorsement
and support to Senator Sproul, now
looks to him for leadership as gov-
ernor-elect of the commonwealth, in
the move for ratification at the com-
ing meeting of the State Legislature."Dr. Homer W. Tope, head of the
Anti-Saloon League for the Phila-
delphia district, in a statement said:
"The vote cast for Governor Sproul
was a distinct advancement to the
cause of national prohibition in this
State, and we have every confidence
that Pennsylvania will be one of the
38 commonwealths to ratify the pro-
hibitory amendment."

Wets Win in Missouri

St. Louis Overbalances the Dry Vote
of Rest of StateSpecially to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Charles M. Hay,
leader of the Missouri Citizens' Dry
Alliance, concedes that the prohibition
amendment has been lost in Missouri
by a majority of 55,000. The dries
carried the state outside of St. Louis by
30,000 to 35,000, the St. Louis wets ma-
jority giving the state to the wets.
There is little likelihood of the dries
contesting the vote, as they feel that
the Legislature will ratify the national
amendment in January and little time
would be gained by contesting.

Drys Admit Oversight

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—On the eve of the
election, the Rev. William C. Shupp, head
of the Missouri Anti-Saloon League,
admitted that an oversight on the part
of the dry campaign management
would prevent the presence of dry
watchers and challengers at the 500 St.
Louis voting precincts. Jason E.
Hammond, city manager for the Dry
Alliance, admitted the responsibility
for failing to file the names of the
watchers, as required by law. The
right to have these challengers for
constitutional amendments was con-
ferred by a statute passed in 1916,
sponsored by the dry forces. A com-
panion law gives the right to contest
the result of any election on a consti-
tutional amendment. The dries had
long charged that prohibition contests
had been marked by gross frauds in
St. Louis, and the law was passed to
prevent this, but through the oversight
of the sponsors of the law they were
denied its protection in the recent
election.

Convicted Man Claims Election

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—William P. Elmer,
formerly of the Missouri Republican
State Committee, Republican candidate
for Representative from Dent County,
and editor of the Salem (Mo.) Repub-
lican, was found guilty of disloyalty
in writing an editorial, "Pray for
Gray," discouraging enlistments. He
asserts that he has been elected to
the Legislature. Sentence was de-
ferred, and he will ask for a new trial.

Newberry Defeats Ford by 10,000

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
DETROIT, Mich.—Truman H. New-
berry has a lead of 9237 votes for the
United States Senate over Henry Ford,
with less than 35 missing precincts in
six counties yet to be tabulated. Only
two of the complete counties show
Ford leading, and the four Newberry
counties will more than balance any
majorities yet to come for Ford. New-
berry is therefore elected on the par-
tially unofficial but carefully compiled
returns by 10,000 majority.

Alabama Expected to Ratify

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Thomas E.
Kilby, Democrat, who was electedGovernor of Alabama on Nov. 5, re-
ceived his nomination on the Prohibi-
tion ticket, and advocates the ratifica-
tion of the Federal Prohibition Amend-
ment. A small percentage of all the
qualified voters in the State cast a
ballot. There is no doubt that the next
Legislature will ratify the prohibition
amendment.

Riddick Leads, Result in Doubt

HELENA, Mont.—The result of the
election for Representative in Con-
gress from the Second Montana Dis-
trict remained in doubt on Friday,
with the returns favoring the Repub-
lican candidate. Out of 687 precincts
of the 939 in the district, Carl Rid-
dick, Republican, received 21,554
votes, and Harry B. Mitchell, Demo-
crat, 19,307, giving Riddick a lead of
2247.

Papers Declined Political Ads.

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau
CINCINNATI, O.—An interesting
phase of the political campaign in this
territory was the action of the Cincin-
nati Post, one of the Scripps-McRae
league publications. This paper re-
fused to print political advertisements
of the major parties, sacrificing many
pages of highly paid space. It was
announced that the reason for this
was that the paper refused to print
attacks on the Administration. The
Kentucky Post, being the northern
Kentucky edition of the Cincinnati
Post, also banned political advertise-
ments. The contest in Kentucky being
especially vigorous on patriotic and
Administration policy grounds.PRESS COMMENT
ON THE ELECTIONCanadian Editors Look for "More
Assertive" Senate in United
States Under New ControlSpecially to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian BureauTORONTO, Ont.—Commenting upon
the congressional election in the
United States the Mail and Empire of
this city says that it has brought about
changes that will make the Senate
more assertive of its powers and
therefore more bent to impose its will
upon the President. It is not likely, it
adds, to exercise its authority other-
wise than to stiffen the national will
against the enemy.The Globe's comment is that "If the
war continues until next year a Re-
publican House might hamper the
President by refusing to conform to
his views as to organization and
methods and a Republican Senate
might embarrass his diplomacy, but
the consequences would not be impor-
tant, it believes, as both parties are
pledged to vigorous prosecution of the
struggle until Germany accepts the
Allies' terms. This is the principal
consideration, the Globe says, and it
will not be affected by the election."The World says that President Wil-
son's prestige in domestic politics may
be impaired but that a peace satis-
factory to all the allied governments
will scarcely be repudiated by the
Senate.

"Rebuff Not Severe"

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian BureauMONTREAL, Que.—The Mont-
real Daily Star says: "President
Wilson's personal intervention in
the campaign, with a plea for
the election of Democrats only
was a strange stand for a war
President who numbered amongst
his admirers large numbers of citizens
normally Republicans. Nothing was
at stake in this action vital from
the standpoint of the war. The dominant
issue arose from a difference of opin-
ion as to the best way to beat the
enemy thoroughly."The Montreal Gazette says: "The
President has been sustained in his
great policies by members who voted
without regard to their political af-
filiations. His appeal to the electorate
did not have the effect for which he
hoped, and he will suffer with his
party from the rebuff it has received.
The rebuff is not a severe one. The
result of the contest has no meaning
in connection with the war. If hos-
tilities are not ended by March next,
when the new Congress takes over the
task of legislating for the country,
the policy that has directed the United

AS TO CHARGE ACCOUNTS

What are the
WISHES OF OUR GOVERNMENT
When understood
we will cheerfully follow instructions.
We understand at this writing, that
the Government does not want
Credit extended
as a means of urging purchasing—
If they wish additional time extended
feeling it will induce
Earlier Holiday purchasing
we will grant it—
In any event
our Charge customers know, that
within reason we await their pleasure and
changing the date of a bill, will
make no difference one way or the other.
We will not press for November bill payment.SHEPARD
STORES
Boston, Mass.

COURTESY, THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE

WAR REPORTS
AND COMMENTSEnthusiastic Welcome Accorded
Serbian Troops Who Crossed
Danube River Into Hungary
—River Save Also Is CrossedLONDON, England (Friday)—Ser-
bian troops have crossed the Danube
into Hungary, where they have been
received with the greatest enthusiasm,
says an official statement issued by
the Serbian War Office on Thursday.The River Save, which joins the
Danube at Belgrade, also has been
crossed.Southeast of Belgrade, Serbians
have entered Visegrad and entrained
for Sarajevo at the invitation of the
provisional government. The state-
ment adds that five steamers and a
monitor were found at Semlin on the
Danube. Some German units are still
in Banat.

Greek Prisoners Rescued

SALONIKA, Greece (Wednesday)—
Among the prisoners captured from
the Bulgarians by the allied armies
in the recent offensive were a great
number of Greek residents of Thrace
and Eastern Rumelia. They were
forcibly drafted into the Bulgarian
Army.

Italian Warships at Zara

ROME, Italy (Friday)—Trieste dis-
patches announce that Italian war-
ships have entered the Port of Zara.
The Italian flag was raised by Cap-
tain Debonard, who has been ap-
pointed military governor. The monu-
ments of Francis Joseph and Baron
Tegetthoff, former commander-in-chief
of the Austrian Navy, were overthrown
by the crowd. The occupation of
Lussinpiccolo by Italians is also an-
nounced.Zara is a seaport in Austria-Hun-
gary and is the capital of Dalmatia.
It is situated on a promontory on the
eastern coast of the Adriatic 170 miles
southeast of Venice. Lussinpiccolo is
a town on an island belonging to the
crownland of Istria. It is the principal
seaport of the Quarner Islands,
between Istria and the Croatian coast.

General Pettiti's Proclamation

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Upon as-
suming his functions as Governor of
Trieste, General Pettiti has addressed
a proclamation to the people thanking
them for the reception given him, and
giving assurance that everything will
be done to restore the normal life of
the city. On Wednesday afternoon
representatives of all the towns and
villages in Istria met at his residence.
The greatest enthusiasm over the
change in conditions is being shownby the inhabitants of Istria and Dal-
matia.In the booty captured by the Ital-
ians were 3000 railroad cars and 100
locomotives. Signor Orlando is visit-
ing liberated territory in eastern Italy
and is being received with acclaim
everywhere. During the occupation of
this country Austrian requisitions
were never paid for and deposits in
banks were sent to Vienna by order
of the Austrian Government.
November 3, the date of the libera-
tion of Trent and Trieste, has been
proclaimed a national holiday.

Serbian Troops Cross Danube

United Press via The Christian Science
Monitor Leased WireWASHINGTON, D. C.—The Serbian
Legation made public the following
cable message from Salonika on Fri-
day night:
"Salonika, Nov. 8th: The Serbian
troops have crossed the north side of
the rivers Danube and Save, where
the people are inviting them to come
and are receiving them with enthu-
siasm. They have entered the towns
of Moldavia, Bazias, Kovin, Pancevo,
Zemlin, Klenak and Mitrovitz. In
Bosnia our detachments have entered
the town of Visegrad, where they
have been received with impressive
ceremony, and are continuing the
journey by train to the town of Sara-
jevo on the invitation of the Provi-
sional Government and National Coun-
cil. Atanazije Chola is president of
the Provisional Government. Union
with Serbia and Jugo-Slavia is pro-
claimed. A great number of our pris-
oners, returning from Austria, are
requested by the people in Srem and
Banat to remain to organize the na-
tional guard. On the north side of the
Danube and Save there is a great
quantity of war material and live stock
which Austria exported from Serbia,
and which will now be brought back
to Serbia. Five steamers and a moni-
tor were found undamaged at Semlin,
and they will be put into immediate
use. The Austro-Hungarian Army
exists no more. In Srem, and par-
ticularly in Banat, some German ele-
ment still remains."

"COMMANDANT MARINKOVITCH"

King Emmanuel Responds
WASHINGTON, D. C.—King Em-
manuel has sent the following reply to
a message of congratulation sent him
by the Italian Ambassador, Count V.
Macchi di Celere, under the name of
the Italians in the United States: "Thank
you with all my heart for the affection-
ate, patriotic greetings sent to me by
the Italians of America in the glorious
hour of the accomplished destinies of
Italy."

British Aviation Statement

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European BureauLONDON, England (Friday)—A
statement by Field Marshal Haig to-
night on aviation activities says:
"There were no air activities yes-
terday."

Chandler & Co

Important Sales—Reductions Offered
Saturday and MondayFiner Quality Coats
At Greatly Reduced PricesOne of the most magnificent lots of coats
Chandler & Co. have ever shown, at prices
showing reductions from 10% to 33% from
earlier prices. Included are Bolivias, Duve-
tyns, Suedes, Evoras, Silvertones—many fur
trimmed.Misses' Suits Mostly
1-3 off Earlier PricesThe advantage Chandler & Co.
have through the volume of their
business has been closely followed
up. The offerings of the best man-
ufacturers of suits are now on sale
as a result. Many of these were
model suits or sample lines—often
one or two of a kind only, usually
meaning they are the best of suits.Separate Skirts
Women's and Misses'Plaid Skirts—in blue and brown,
green and brown—others in pleas-
ing combinations of the soft, sub-
dued shades or in the strikingly
contrasting tones. The models
show smart, plaited effects in side
or box plaiting. 13.50 to 29.50.Sweaters, High Neck
and BeltedFor outdoor wear there are heavy
shawl collared sweaters in all col-
ors, lightly brushed, 12.50. All wool
sweaters, invaluable worn under
coat or suit, either V or high neck,
2.50. All grades between, includ-
ing imported Shetland jackets, coat
sweaters, scarfs and caps.Vanity Bags of Chiffon
Velvet, 3.50 and 5.50With exquisite silk linings and
fitted with center compartment and
mirror. In the desirable shades
of navy, taupe, black, brown,
purple, etc. Each of these models
is ornamented with tassel of
chenille. Each style exceptional in
value.Mail Orders
FilledWomen's Suits
Values at 45.00 and 55.00The opportunities daily presenting them-
selves in the market have enabled Chandler &
Co. to show beautiful suits most attractively
priced. These—possibly not many pieces—
are of the better qualities and to them are
added splendid suits of like quality from our
own stock.Sale Fashionable Furs
1-3 Off Present PricesThis stock, the largest Chandler &
Co. have ever carried, was pur-
chased way back in March and
comprises the finest of Hudson seal,
nutria, muskrat and coon coats—
fox, Hudson seal and other neck-
pieces.Sale of New Hats
15.00Made of material of the finer
qualities—mostly imported. Bought
at about one-half the early season
prices and made up in our own
work-rooms after the latest mod-
els from Paris. There are dress
hats, semi-dress hats and tailored
hats. All priced at 15.00.Duplex Gloves
1.50Washable duplex gloves, of soft
and serviceable material—consid-
ered by many the smartest of all
fabric gloves. Come in the two-
clasp style, with two-row drawn
point embroidered backs. In yel-
low, gray, white, brown and
black, 1.50.Madeira Luncheon Sets
and NapkinsLuncheon sets of thirteen pieces
with solid and eyelet embroidery
and in five attractive patterns, 8.95.
Other sets of thirteen and twenty-
five pieces, priced up to 38.00. Nap-
kins, scalloped edges, neatly em-
broidered corners, 6.95 and 7.50.Custom Made Dresses
Own Material, 39.50Quality of material is unusually
fine in these dresses and their
styles are the most fashionable.
Silks, chiffons and Georgettes or-
dered a year ago and made up now
into beautiful dresses have made
possible these attractive values.
Styles for women and misses.Misses' Georgette Waists
7.50Typical of the youthful waists to
be found in our Misses' Waist De-
partment, is a slip-on model of fine
quality Georgette, with shadow de-
sign in black, blue or white
ground. Val edging trims the
dainty white Georgette collar, 7.50.
Other Misses' Waists, 5.75 to 14.50.New Neckwear
Values at 1.00Hand embroidered collar and
cuff sets, ruffle trimmed; sport col-
lars of organdy in roll and flat
effects; wash satin dress collars in
the latest monk, short and round
effects; also new stocks and jabots,
tailored styles, in fine quality net.Veils and Veilings
Example Values of EachChiffon Bordered Dress Veils—
novelty mesh in black, brown, navy,
1.50.
Special Lot 500 Yds. New Mesh
Veilings, in black and all the fash-
ionable colors and in most desir-
able patterns, 50c Yd.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

Established
a Century

OFFICERS'

Uniforms

Alhman & Co.
Boston
Shuman Corner
THE SERVICE STORE

BRANCH STORE AT AYER, MASS.

CAPTAIN TARDIEU ON NEEDS OF FRANCE

(Continued from page one)

steel, 70 per cent; sugar, 70 per cent; cotton, 60 per cent; coal, 55 per cent; electric power, 45 per cent.

"Of all that, nothing is left. Everything has been carried away or destroyed by the enemy. So complete is the destruction that, in the case of our great coal mines in the north, two years of work will be needed before a single ton of coal can be extracted, and 10 years before the output is brought back to the figures of 1913.

"All that must be rebuilt, and to carry out that kind of reconstruction only, there will be a need of over 2,000,000 tons of pig iron, nearly 4,000,000 tons of steel—not to mention the replenishing of stocks and of raw materials which must of necessity be supplied during the first year of resumed activity.

"If we take into account these different items, we reach, as regards industrial needs, a total of 25,000,000,000 francs.

"We also need transportation. The enemy has destroyed our railroad tracks and equipment, and rolling stock, which in the first month of the war was reduced by 50,000 cars, has undergone the wear and tear of 50 months of war.

"Our merchant fleet, on the other hand, has lost more than 1,000,000 tons through the submarine warfare. Our shipyards, during the last four years, have not built any ships. For they have produced for us and for our allies cannons, ammunitions and tanks. Here again, for this item alone, of means of transportation, we must figure on an expense of 2,500,000,000 francs.

"This makes a need of raw material which represents in cost, at the present rate of prices in France, not less than 50,000,000,000 francs. And this does not cover everything.

"I have not taken into account foreign markets lost to us as a result of the destruction of one-quarter of our productive capital and the almost total collapse of our trade. I have not taken into account the economic weakening that we will suffer tomorrow owing to the loss of 3,000,000 young and vigorous men.

"You know that I always made a point of saying things as they are. I shall do it in reference to peace, and I declare that no nation has ever had a more formidable effort thrust upon her.

"France will be equal to that effort. You know how quickly she recovered from her disasters in 1871. She will have a still more spirited recovering today. She relies on herself and from herself she will draw the necessary energy.

"During the fourth year of war, France has doubled her taxes, while the enemy was less than 50 miles from her capital. During 50 months of steady endeavor, while going often through critical times, she never allowed herself to question her duties and her victory. The same virtues will make her strong in peace and from her own territory, to which ought to be added her colonial possessions, she will draw for reconstruction all available resources.

"But France also deems it fair that, after having been for so many months the main battlefield of liberty and right, she should now be helped in her effort, and she prides herself in trusting fully the spirit of solidarity of those of her allies who have not been invaded.

"She thinks that, in voicing that confidence, she is voicing a just hope, and as after four years of cooperation she knows the uprightness and faithfulness of her allies, she is sure that this legitimate appeal will be understood by them.

"To you Americans, I will tell you frankly what we expect from you. And you gentlemen of the press, I beg you to convey to your readers what I am going to say.

"We want first an immediate assistance in the matter of labor. We hope that, during the preparation and the carrying out of the transportation of your troops back to America, your technical units as well as other units with their equipment will be able to cooperate in that effort.

"We soon will have to carry out a colossal work of transportation in view of the supplying of the regions evacuated by the enemy of the recovering of the railroads in northern and eastern France and in Alsace-Lorraine.

"We will have to clean the reconquered ground of the ruins accumulated by the German hordes. Your army will help us in this work while our population will restore her cities and villages.

"Again in reference not to all purchases—as a large part of our needs will be supplied outside of the United States—but in reference to those purchases which will be made in America, we are in need of credits in dollars covering about 50 per cent of our total purchases for reconstruction. "The assurance of that financial

help will bring to every one in France, government and private enterprise, the courage and faith necessary to apply to peace reconstruction the energy and the spirit of enterprise she has so prominently shown during the war.

"For our agriculture, for our industries, for our highways, for our railroads, we need as well raw materials and machine tools, to be delivered as speedily as possible.

"We will expect from Germany the restitution of such part of the material taken away from us as can be recovered. But besides that restitution, we must bear in mind that speediness is a primary condition in the reconstruction of France, and that America, on account of her immense capacities for production, ought to give us the first help.

"There is still with us an immediate, all-important need, the supply of which is the necessary condition of everything else. We need ships, chartered ships as well as ships transferred to our flag; the speedy reconstruction of the country is strictly depending on the revival of our mercantile fleet.

"The colossal effort put up by the United States in the building of her fleet for war purposes will not be diverted from this sacred end, if it, in part, helps France to recover on the seas, for the revival of her forces in peace, the means of transportation which were lost to her on account of the war.

"In reference to these four items—labor, credit, raw materials, ships—I have explained in detail our needs to your Administration by whose welcome I have been deeply moved. What I told them, what I asked for, I am telling to you again, because a policy of secrecy does not befit our day.

"I am repeating it to you, representatives of the largest newspapers of the world, because I wish you to echo in your turn our requests.

"I am stating these requests publicly because France can pride herself on having taken an immense share in the war and in the victory and on being able to state to her allies the price she has paid for the results obtained.

"Speaking to America, I know that I need not add anything to these facts; for you it is enough to know in order to will.

"For more than 100 years our liberties and yours have developed fraternally and, behold, today we, united together, offer to the world the startling lesson of victory and democracy.

"For this victory to be complete, it is necessary that we rise from our ruins and that our reconstructed country may find a peace the compensation of all that it has sacrificed to war.

"I had never told you all that, because as long as we were fighting it was to war alone that we, all of us, as well as we, had to devote our energy without stint and without restriction.

"Today I have told you where we are standing; I have told you of our will to live again; I have told you of our needs and of our wounds; I have told you of what we intend to do and what we will do, and I need not wait for your answer—I know it, because I know you."

FREIGHT RECORD SET BY RAILROADS

Intensive Use of Facilities in the United States Increases the Capacity of the Carriers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Railroads in the United States handled 2,000,000,000 more tons of freight in August, 1918, than in the corresponding month of 1917, according to a statement issued by the United States Railroad Administration on Friday. This gain in the volume of traffic handled was accomplished by obtaining more intensive use of each unit of operation, because while the total traffic moved, measured in ton miles, increased 6.7 per cent, the mileage run by freight trains to handle this business increased only two-tenths of 1 per cent. The number of tons of freight per train was increased 6.6 per cent, from 684 tons to 729 tons, and the number of tons carried by each loaded car was increased from 27.8 to 30.1.

There was a slight decrease in the percentage of loaded-car miles, which is attributed principally to the preponderance of east-bound traffic, and there was a decrease of 3 per cent in the average mileage per car per day, but the net result was an increase in the ton mileage per car per day of 3.3 per cent for the railroads as a whole. Separate figures are also given in the report for each region and district, the New England district showing an increase in the ton mileage per car per day of 15.5 per cent. The New England district also showed the greatest increase in the volume of business moved—14.2 per cent over the corresponding month of the previous year.

ANTHRACITE COAL PRICE TO ADVANCE

(Continued from page one)

nizance of by the Fuel Administration in emphasizing the stipulation that coal should bear the specified additional cost only where it also bore the additional cost of labor in the mines. Consumers in doubt as to proper billing for coal were asked to refer their bills to their local fuel administrator for investigation and adjustment.

While there is enough anthracite coal to tide the country over the winter months, both for domestic and industrial purposes, according to the statement issued a short time ago by the United States Fuel Administrator, this is true only if the economy which has been urged so frequently is acted upon. A statement has been issued by Dr. Garfield to the effect that "producers must exercise 'patriotic economy' if the margin of safety is to be maintained. Recent events have, unfortunately, reduced production.

"To catch up with the required production to meet the estimated needs will involve increased activity on the part of miners, who have shown great loyalty in returning to work as soon as possible, although they are not always so efficient as before illness," says Dr. Garfield. "Similar cooperation on the part of the public is asked. Official figures on anthracite showed that on Oct. 1, of the allotment of 51,258,028 tons for domestic use, 26,388,151 tons had been delivered."

Coal Survey Protested

New York Fuel Administrator Fails to Stop Police Department Canvass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The house-to-house canvass by the police department to determine how much coal individual citizens possessed in their cellars, began on Thursday, despite a firm request received by Mayor Hylan from the United States Fuel Administrator, H. A. Garfield, who declared in the letter that neither necessity nor excuse for such an investigation exists. "I am advised by Delos W. Cooke, federal Fuel Administrator for New York State, that such a survey was not requested by him, and that it would be an interference with the best distribution of the available supply of coal allotted to New York State," wrote Mr. Garfield, adding:

"I must respectfully, but firmly, request that this survey be not made, and that you prevent interference with the orderly distribution of coal in New York City under orders issued under my authority by Mr. Cooke. He has full authority to act, and understands that you will cooperate with him to any extent necessary. I must insist that Greater New York authority be not permitted to interfere with the action of the United States Fuel Administration."

The state fuel administrator issued a statement to the effect that the police would not be permitted to conduct such an inquisition, saying that "neither the Mayor nor the Police Department has any authority to investigate or interfere in any way. The federal administration at Washington absolutely controls the distribution of coal and will brook no interference with its plans."

WAR IDEALS OF THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Reparation for the harm done to France and other countries, and liberty for all oppressed nations, in accordance with the statements of President Wilson, were declared to be the after-war ideals of his country, by Capt. André Morize, official lecturer of the French High Commission in the United States, in a lecture on Thursday, before the

Department of University Extension of the Massachusetts State Board of Education.

"At this moment, when momentous peace parleys are about to take place," Captain Morize said, "it would be presumptuous to give a definite statement on French war aims. Important problems can, however, be stated as they are now confronting the French people and their guiding ideals. France was peace loving. There is now no doubt as to responsibility for the war. To safeguard peace, France made every possible sacrifice for 44 years. She resigned herself to the terrible wounds of 1871, and to the temporary separation of Alsace and Lorraine.

"For four years, France has been giving and sacrificing all she has, land, men and resources. Now, as victory seems to be near, she will demand justice. It is in the realization of this that France will accomplish her war aims and after-war ideals. The first consideration of justice is, necessarily, reparation for the harm done in France and other countries.

"The French people will insist that from this gigantic struggle there will come liberty for all oppressed nations, Belgium, Serbia, Rumania and peoples crushed under the Austrian yoke.

"President Wilson's statement that the wrong done to Alsace-Lorraine in 1871 should be righted, expresses exactly the ideals of France. It is a prime essential of the peace of Europe that this be accomplished."

REGULATION OF LIGHTS MODIFIED

United States Fuel Administration Announces Partial Removal of Restrictions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Fuel Administration announced on Friday that, owing to an improvement in the bituminous and anthracite steam coal situation, the restrictions on the use of light generated by the consumption of coal would be partly removed on and after Monday, Nov. 11. The part of the country that will benefit most by this ruling is the East. In New England, New York, Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, Michigan and Ohio, store or shop window lighting is restricted only when the store is closed, and then only on "lightless" nights. Throughout the rest of the country, the restrictions are left to the discretion of the state fuel administrators.

The new order prohibits the wasteful use of light in streets, parks, or other public places in any city, village or town. Its use for illuminating advertisements, announcements, or signs, or for the external ornamentation of any building, and for displaying any shop window when the shop is not open for business, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week in New England, Maryland and the District of Columbia, must be entirely discontinued.

The order also provides for the entire discontinuance of such use of light on Monday and Tuesday of each week in Michigan and Ohio, and in any other State where the Federal Fuel Administrator shall so order.

TRIAL IN RAINCOAT CASE IS CLOSED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The trial of

Kenyon & Co., raincoat manufacturers, and six employees, accused of defrauding the government in supplying garments for soldiers, came to a close on Friday with the charge of United States Judge Chatfield to the jury.

Counsel for the defendants declared in summing up that the prosecution was "flimsy," and that the indictment never had been brought. Federal attorneys maintained that the government had proved its contentions that raincoats turned over to it were defective.

WAR CONTRACTS IN EVENT OF PEACE

Possibility of Cancellation and Release of Raw Materials—Call by Congress for Curtailment of Expenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The question has been frequently asked in the last few days since peace has seemed an inevitable event of the near future, "What will become of the government war contracts?" In the past week, while armistices have apparently been in sight, new contracts have been let for extensive war works. In Washington many buildings are under construction, some of them for the housing of war workers. Will all these things be finished, and will they be needed?

Senator Martin of Virginia, Democratic leader in the Senate, has announced that Congress will call upon the executive departments of the government to curtail their expenses on a large scale. Enormous sums have already been spent and are in the process of being spent by them, and it is understood that the leaders of both parties in Congress have agreed that extravagance or even expenditures that may not be termed extravagance, must be halted. While the war was to be waged with all the intensity that could be put into it, the public would say little, but there would be an entirely different attitude if the demands of war were lessened.

As the demand for decreased expenses will mean a diminished clerical force and fewer workers of all kinds, it is not believed that all of the \$60,000,000 authorized in the Congress housing appropriation, with an expenditure of \$10,000,000 for houses in Washington, need be spent. Much of the work is nearing completion, and that will probably be finished, but buildings which are only starting are likely to be halted.

The War Industries Board, which, through its control of materials, has an influence on contracts, although it does not make them, issues a statement to the effect that, assuming that the armistice will be signed, government agencies must continue for some time to come.

As the demand for raw materials is lessened by the reduction of war requirements and the cancellation of war contracts, the raw materials so made available will be released and allocated by the War Industries Board, for use in supplying civilian and export demands, which through curtailment have been held in check during the war. In addition to the ordinary commercial requirements, there will be a heavy flow of materials thus released to supply the demand for the great reconstruction work required by the European countries.

At the same time there is to be a gradual lifting of the restrictions and curtailments that have been imposed upon industry by the exigency of the war so as to allow as promptly as possible free flow of all supplies into peace channels.

The War Industries Board will continue to exercise its functions until the peace treaty is signed, and the end that the readjustment of the matters on which it has been acting may be

made in as orderly a manner as possible.

A committee named by the President is at work seeking to devise the best mechanism of bringing about adjustments from a war to a peace basis. Its report may take the form of suggested legislation.

War Program Not Retarded

Statement by the Secretary of War Regarding Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, on Friday reiterated his statement that the war program of the United States had not been retarded in the slightest degree by the international situation.

"Not a single contract for supplies or munitions has been canceled which would not have been canceled if the armistice negotiations had not been pending," he said. "No orders affecting the draft have been issued."

He added he would issue an immediate announcement dealing with any changes which would be made, as soon as official news was received of an armistice.

PRICE-FIXING ON COTTON OPPOSED

Committee Appointed by President Will Report That No Such Policy Is Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The report of Dr. Thomas W. Page, chairman of the cotton committee appointed by President Wilson, contains this information on price-fixing:

"The cotton committee was directed to recommend basic prices on cotton, if upon investigation a fixed price should be found necessary. The committee has ascertained that such a necessity does not exist, and its report will be submitted to the President within a few days.

"It has been the policy of the government to fix the price of any commodity only where there was an actual prospective shortage, and in the case of cotton such a shortage does not exist.

"The committee further reports that there is no way of enforcing a fixed price except through the readiness of the government to purchase the crop. Under a fixed-price system, the cotton exchanges will be closed, and merchants, bankers and other intermediaries would be put out of business.

"As there is not for cotton, as for wheat, an official system of inspection and certification, such a system would have to be created. This could be done only at great cost and in the course of many months. The committee is convinced that before the necessary organization could be effected and adequate financial arrangements completed, the necessity for them would have ceased, and that in the meanwhile, immeasurable damage would have been done through the disruption of present marketing agencies and the checking of the movement of the cotton from the farm to the mill.

"The committee will also recommend the continuance of the committee on cotton distribution, with the view to bringing into proportionate use all grades of cotton."

SENATE'S OVATION TO M. CLEMENCEAU

Premier Characterized as the "Savior of France"—Confident of the Future

PARIS, France (Friday)—M. Clemenceau appeared for a moment last night in the lobby of the Senate, after a sitting of that body which had declared him, in traditional phrase, to have "deserved well of his country."

His approach to the group of senators lingering after the adjournment was the signal for an ovation. He was speedily surrounded by numbers of the senators, who pressed forward to shake his hand.

"You are the savior of France," one cried.

"No, no," replied the Premier, shrugging his shoulders. "It is the country which has done everything itself."

"Thanks to you," the senators rejoined.

"No, I assure you," returned the Premier. "I have done but my simple duty. Anyone of you who loves France would have done as much. There are moments when the spirit, of itself, rises within one."

Continuing, he said:

"Gentlemen, I thank you. I did not deserve so much honor as you have done me. Let me tell you that I am proudest that you have associated my name with that of Marshal Foch, that great soldier who in the darkest hours never doubted the destiny of his country. He has inspired everyone with courage, and we owe him an infinite debt.

"Gentlemen, we are now coming to a difficult time. It is harder to win peace than to win the war. We must so act that France will resume the place in the world of which she is worthy. More than ever must she gather herself up; more than ever must she be disciplined and strong. I have confidence in her."

Then, pushing his way through the circle, the Premier said: "Will you allow me to return to my task?"

AUSTRIANS APPEAL FOR FOOD

BERNE, Switzerland (Friday)—The populations of Roland and Vorarlberg, the western-most part of Austria, have appealed to the Swiss Federal Council to send food. The council sent the request to the French Ambassador, who will transmit it to the allied governments. In the meantime the Federal Council is studying means to extend aid as soon as possible to the two districts.

DENATURALIZATION BILL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—At the resumed sitting of the Chamber, the Denaturalization Bill, conferring further powers on the Government for dealing with naturalized subjects, was passed, in spite of the opposition of the Socialist deputy, M. Noutet.

LOAN BOND CONVERSIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Conversions of first and second Liberty Loan bonds bearing four per cent into fourth Loan bonds bearing 4 1/4 per cent, have been so heavy this week that many banks throughout the country expect to stay open late on Saturday night to accommodate customers. Saturday is the last day on which bonds may be converted.

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BORING FOR CRUDE OIL IN ENGLAND

Lord Cowdray Advocates Legislation to Prevent Indiscriminate Waste—Borings Are Started in Derbyshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The first boring for crude oil was inaugurated in England on Oct. 15 by Lord Hartington. The place chosen for the notable event was Hardstoft, near Chesterfield, on the fringe of the Derbyshire colliery area. War necessities and national dependence for oil on other countries, points out the special correspondent of The Times, have emphasized the need of securing a supply of petroleum from home sources. Now that the machinery has been started, 40 American drillers will soon carry out a promise made by their leader that if there is oil at Chesterfield they will get it. Drilling in the first place is for one well only, but operations on a much larger scale are contemplated. It is expected that oil will be met at various levels. The principal occurrence is looked for at depths between 2000 and 4000 feet, but it will take 6 months' boring on the work on the first boring to show whether oil in paying quantities can be raised.

The ceremony of starting the drilling machinery attracted a large company to the work erected around the shaft head. The company included Lord and Lady Hartington and Lord Cowdray.

Lord Cowdray said that the event marked the inauguration by the Government of what might prove to be a great national industry. They were out to secure near at hand what was of supreme importance to preserve our strength as a great ocean power, and what in addition would be a source of great wealth to the country. The importations of oil and its products into this country last year exceeded £36,000,000 in value. The need of oil clearly called for the definite testing of the ground by the drill.

"It is not a case for exaggerated hopes," Lord Cowdray continued, "but there can be no doubt that this experimental drilling, which in America would be known as 'wild-catting,' is more than justified by today's knowledge. It is, however, impossible to forecast the quantity of oil which may exist half a mile or more below us. Oil deposits vary greatly in their extent and richness. The average production of the whole of the wells in the world probably does not exceed five tons per well per day. Some of the most prolific wells are giving as much as 7,000 tons per day. Thus there is a wide range of possibilities. When it is borne in mind that the world's production of oil is only 5 per cent of its production of coal, we realize how essential it is to preserve this mineral for its proper and economic uses. For example, burning it under land boilers for the generation of steam is clearly wasteful. It should be conserved for internal combustion engines and for special purposes; but its use as fuel when coal is dear, or by steamers on distant voyages, may be considered legitimate.

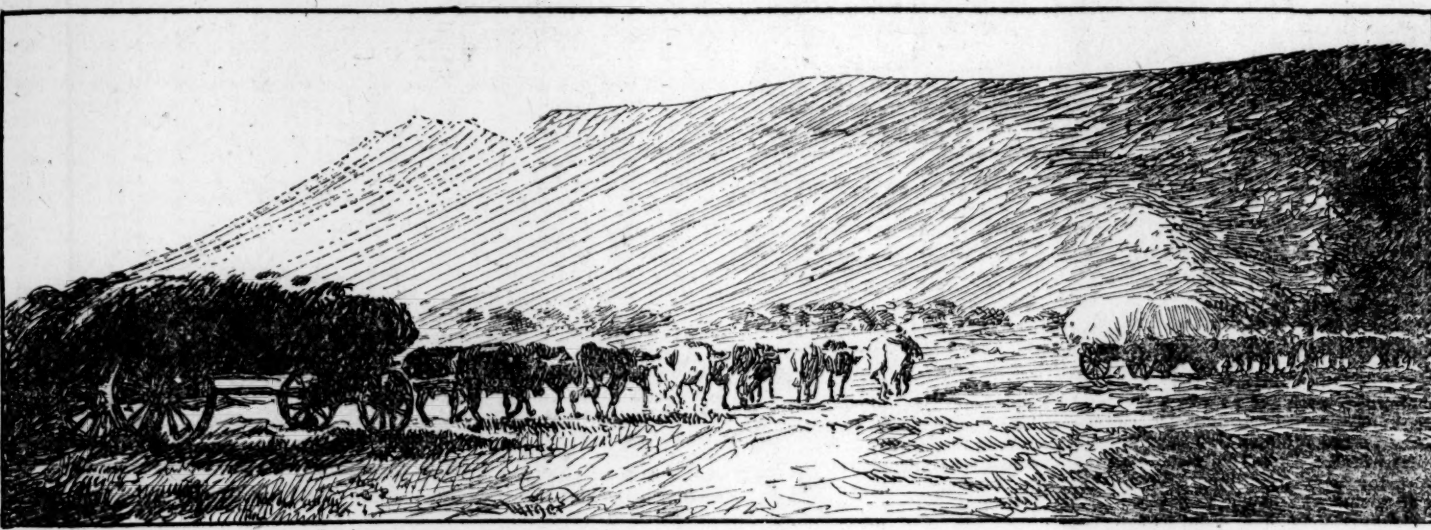
"The manner in which the oilfields have been worked in America should be a vital lesson to this country. The production of oil in the United States has increased during the last 30 years from an annual output of 4,000,000 tons to some 44,000,000 tons. The officials there of the Bureau of Mines are already greatly concerned as to where the oil of the future is to be obtained, as it is believed that the oil in that country will be exhausted within another 30 years. It was this knowledge which caused me to venture to insist as a condition precedent, before I gave to the country the result of my discoveries, that the government should take steps which would put them in a position to enforce due care being taken in the drilling of the wells and to limit the number of wells that may be sunk. This control over the production of oil in this country is necessary in order to insure it being properly safeguarded and conserved. Oil, which is one of nature's great gifts, must not be wasted. It is imperative in the national interests that it shall be extracted from the earth with all possible care, and that all losses in doing so may be minimized to the utmost. The Petroleum Bill, when it becomes law, will give the government the requisite authority to act as a beneficial caretaker. The question of the ownership of the oil is not affected by the pending legislation. That right remains as it is.

"As a landlord, and one sympathetic to the idea of royalties, as opposed to several members of my own family and firm on this subject, I am glad that no controversy need arise at the moment in this connection to endanger united interest in the country for an enterprise so much needed. But I am very anxious that the proposed legislation to avoid indiscriminate boring shall pass, because while, in one sense, it restricts the landlord, in preventing him from drilling, it protects him from the obvious risk that his neighbor might drill and steal his oil."

Lord Hartington, before setting the well going, said that their thanks were due to Lord Cowdray for the way in which he had put the skill and experience and plant of his firm at the disposal of the government. The landowners of England had behaved no less patriotically.

STEEL BARGES FOR MISSISSIPPI
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—James E. Smith of the Mississippi Valley Waterways Association has notified his offices that provisional contracts for the building of 40 steel barges and six steel towboats have been let by the Railroad Administration.



On the trek in South Africa

PLIGHT OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE

Under Bolshevik Régime, Situation Has Become Intolerable, Whilst Thousands of Officers Now Do Menial Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Writing of the plight both of the Russian people and of British subjects in Russia, the Petrograd correspondent of The Times says: "We have been completely cut off from the outer world for more than a month, as it must be remembered that the Finnish frontier is also closed against us. The same restrictions apply to Frenchmen and Americans and to our other allies, but we are now the chief offenders for the Bolsheviks, as we are for the Germans. The others are only accomplices in the heinous crimes of trying to recover British property, of helping the Russians against their own misguided countrymen, and against their very real enemies, the Germans."

Everything possible is done, states the correspondent, to excite the ignorant, misinformed and bewildered populace against us. In this respect the communistic commissioners and deputies set no bounds to their malicious mendacity. Their journals all the time give "news" of general uprisings in India, rebellions in Ireland, labor, railway and munition strikes in England, and the imminent downfall of British imperialism at home and in the colonies.

"Every wall and house-front in Petrograd is placarded with mobilization proclamations in gigantic lettering, calling upon workmen to enroll themselves in the new army, to save the Socialist and proletarian republic from Anglo-French rapacity and the Tzcho-Slovaks. This effusion shows to what desperate straits the Bolsheviks are reduced, and the wish is father to the thought in many minds that it may perhaps indicate the beginning of the death throes of Bolshevism."

"The danger of house searches and imprisonment hangs over our heads day and night like the blade of Damocles. The British consuls and the members of their respective staffs in Petrograd and Moscow, equally with private individuals, are all subject to the same peril. The Petrograd Consulate is almost daily warned from various sources to be prepared for every emergency. Internment or expulsion, if nothing worse, may be decreed against the British representatives any day. So far, only two members of the Consulate have received a visit from Red Army men to arrest them, but on production of their official papers they were not further molested.

"The situation in Petrograd has deteriorated in all respects from bad to worse. Only two or three Bolshevik press organs are now issued, so that we are more than ever in the dark as regards everything unfavorable for the powers that be.

"It suits the Bolshevik leaders to accuse the Tzcho-Slovaks and their allies of impeding and stealing food supplies, while they conceal the fact that whole trainloads of grain are being taken from the boats on the Volga at Nijni-Novgorod and transported to Dvinsk by the Germans, not to mention what is stolen on the way by their own marauders. The Germans in the Ukraine are fighting and executing the peasants who resist the requisition of their corn. Bolshevik detachments are doing the same in Russian villages all over the country."

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UP-COUNTRY DORP IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Roodorp is very like every other South African up-country town. It stands lonely on the veld. Probably some 30 years ago the site was occupied only by a large farmstead which increased its size and importance with the rise of the next generation of the Marais family. Some one hit on the spot as a good stand for a native store, the predicament was given a piece of land for a church which could be the center of religious life for a district covering many miles.

Twenty years ago the S. A. R. (South African Government Railways) ran a line through on its way to tap a more important center and set up a "Halt," which by this time has grown into a little wood and iron station where the traveler bound for Roodorp finds himself at six in the morning, after having journeyed all through the night. Quite early the preceding evening he leaves the mountains and for hours traverses the open veld, the high Karée—flat, dreary, and covered with scrub and cactus, with rarely any sign of a habitation.

The traveler will find the usual rural collection of carts and conveyances of all types standing at the station outspan, from the ubiquitous Ford to the old-world ox wagon with its 14 steers, beside which slept its native driver with his sjambok (whip) of rhinoceros hide. He had most probably been there for some hours, for it is not easy to time an arrival of such a team. The train may be two hours late but no one appears to care in this land where time seems to be so cheap.

In these towns practically all the houses are of the bungalow type and land is cheap. Each house has a large garden, sometimes large enough to be called a farm in most countries. The climate has called for two important modifications—the lofty roof and the broad stoep. As we wander round the town we quickly observe the important part this wide veranda plays in the everyday life of the inhabitants. It is the reception room for casual callers. "Oom Jan" can keep an interested eye on the doings of his neighbors and exchange the news of the day with all and sundry who have driven in from the outlying farms.

The town's central outspan, which generally speaking, corresponds to the market squares of towns elsewhere, is particularly interesting at nanchamal. This quarterly communion service justifies what is often a wearisome journey. The trek wagon is hauled out, from 14 to 16 oxen are harnessed, and the whole family clambers up and makes itself comfortable under a tent. Full provisions are taken and generally a gift in kind for the predicament.

As one wanders round the outspan he will see one of the most heterogeneous collections of humanity and its trappings. In the far corner is a typical group, a wagon drawn up, the

oxen away grazing, the Zulu servants tending the fire, preparing a meal or doing to perfection what a Kaffir can do almost from birth—nothing—he does it more thoroughly than anyone else on the face of the earth. He finds complete contentment in sunbasking. Sitting under the tent on the wagon is the major portion of the family, while underneath are the youngsters. Drawn up in lines are other miscellaneous vehicles. The whole scene, were the town buildings removed, would recall scenes from the time of the voortrekkers.

There are four buildings of importance in all typical dorps: First is the politie kantoor (police depot) which is the center for a large area. The members of this mounted force have not only the supervision of a very scattered body of whites, but also the oversight of a large native population. It says much for the fair way in which the natives are handled and for their naturally peaceable natures, that the offenses to be dealt with are usually of a trivial character.

Next in importance among the buildings is the church; plain almost to ugly severity but generally one of the most substantial buildings. Then comes the post office, with its bilingual notices; for, since the Boer War, the Dutch and English languages are now given an equal position even in districts which are essentially English. Finally, there is the town hall. Every dorps aspires to a town hall, even though it be built of wood and iron. It may have to serve as a market hall, or even a picture show at times.

The visitor's general impression is that life is quiet and peaceable, no one seems to hurry, every one appears to have time to tarry and talk. Business often takes a second place in a store until the small social amenities have been exchanged. It is usual to apply the term "sleepy" to all dorps; the gentle accusation may be true after the hurry of Durban or Johannesburg, and certainly would be just if thinking in terms of New York. Life is happy, the air is warm, the simple necessities are easily obtained, and provided that one is not possessed by the fiery ambition of the hustling type, peace and calm may easily compensate for the lack of some of the veneer of modern civilization which, after all, is so thin.

EXPLOSION INQUIRY RESUMED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Investigation of the Gillespie munitions explosion at Morgan, N. J., on Oct. 5, was resumed on Friday by the Senate Committee, with evidence as to the storage of explosives near New York. At the opening of the inquiry in Perth Amboy, N. J., it was charged that there was carelessness at the Gillespie plant. Senator Frelinghuysen, chairman of the committee, was informed that there were 46 magazines in the Morgan plant, each containing at least 150,000 pounds of T.N.T. These magazines were not blown up in the disaster of Oct. 5.

CAUSE OF DELAYED BOMBAY CONGRESS

Postponement Due to Difficulty of Reconciling Extremists and Moderates on Reform Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Though the congress which was called at Bombay to consider the subject of the Indian War Loan and the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals of reform for India was postponed, the reasons for the postponement are not generally known. The delay was due to the difficulty of reconciling the views of the Extremists and the Moderates. In the Moderate group are comprised those elements which recognize that the war affords no time for the discussion of important political changes. The Extremists, on the other hand, as ardent Home Rulers, resent the view that the British War Cabinet has no time at present to devote to Indian affairs and suspects that this is merely a plea to evade a troublesome task. It is natural, therefore, according to the Bombay correspondent of The Times of London that Home Rulers should have attempted to utilize the period of waiting for the congress by making desperate efforts to win over the Moderates.

The Extremist expression of contempt for the Moderate Party deceived nobody. The Extremists' tactical scheme was definitely exposed by a final petulant outburst when the Servant of India Society declared its adherence to the Moderate Conference. Nevertheless, it was surprising to learn that the Congress Committee had decided to hold a joint conference of the members of the Congress Committee and the Council of the Moslem League, inviting the leaders of the Moderates to take part. In consequence, the first meeting of the special Congress had to be postponed.

This eleventh-hour attempt to procure unity was apparently due to the Pundit Malaviya's suggestion that an agreement was likely on the most important modifications which are necessary to render the reform scheme a first step toward responsible government. It was obvious that the Bombay Moderates were not empowered to speak on behalf of all India, so the time available to arrive at an agreement as to the form of the proposals to be laid before the Congress and the Moslem League was inadequate. One might also retort to this demand for unity that its reason was not apparent if the Extremists' professed contempt of the Moderates as unrepresentative nobodies was genuine. Of what advantage was it to call to the Congress men whose opinions the Extremists pronounced to be valueless? And whence this sudden discovery that only a slight difference divides two parties divided by a gulf which recently widened with a rapidity seldom, if ever, paralleled in Indian politics?

STATE OWNERSHIP OF ITALIAN SHIPPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The question of the Italian mercantile marine continues to be debated in the press. Whether or no the recent decree concerning the privileges accorded to Italian shipbuilders offers less incentive than the former one is the subject of a good deal of discussion. In an interview in the Epoca, Signor Villa, Transport Minister, denies that such is the case, while the Idea Nazionale in its comments on the interview is unconvinced and affirms that it is.

Some objections to state ownership and management of shipping are brought forward in an article in the Unità. The writer declares that those who "follow the myth of Italian economic independence" state that private enterprise will not suffice for the creation of the shipping they need and therefore the State must provide it. And as a beginning it is proposed that the State should provide a fleet of 25 cargo boats of 6000 tons each which are to bring the coal for the railways. Those who spend their lives on the sea, the writer continues, know that the State means a certain number of bureaucrats residing in Rome or in the ports and they have had experience, especially during the war, of bureaucratic inefficiency in the administration of shipping as in other directions for which bureaucracy was not constituted. They know better than the public can what the management of shipping means, and they are dismayed at this development of economic nationalism. The writer alludes to a speech made last autumn by Signor Arivabene in the Chamber on the damage suffered by national economic life owing to bureaucratic administration of shipping in the shape of over-long stops in the port, slow work of repairs and so on. And as a remedy he says fresh statutes are proposed.

In dealing with the project for a state fleet of 25 ships of 6000 tons each, to transport coal for the railways, the writer begins by asking whether they are to be built in Italy or abroad. Construction costs more in Italy than abroad, he declares, returning as answer to those who deny this that a law exists, providing rewards for construction and compensation for repairs, and since it is public money which is concerned, it is to be concluded that these allowances are to neutralize the extra cost of shipbuilding in Italy. Next, coming to the question of the crews, he declares that a subsidized ship carries 40 or 45 men, as against an average of 30 in a free ship, and that this difference is explained by the influence of the Federation of Marine Workers, and he seems dubious as to the likelihood of this being removed. Here he points out is an increased expense, as each member of the crew used to cost at least 2000 lire a year, and after the war, will cost much more. It seems very simple, he continues, to arrange for vessels to ply between Naples and Cardiff, but he points out that a ship lasts on an average only 25 years, and that profits are gained by a nice choice of cargoes and ports, with a due regard to existing conditions, implying a technical knowledge to which bureaucrats cannot lay claim, the result being either a loss to the State or an enormous increase in the cost of coal to the consumer.

The writer will not, he says, deal with all the questions of the nomination of captains, and all the technical details for providing for the needs of a ship in which bureaucratic influence would make itself felt. He declares further that the creation of a state mercantile fleet would be detrimental to private shipping enterprise, and that without obtaining the objects in view it would mean the creation of a huge bureaucratic organization, leaving an annual deficit which would have to be met by the taxpayer. He maintains that the Italian mercantile marine can be created by means of a part of the profits which shipowners have made during the war, and that those who propose other methods than that of free developments must begin by proving that it cannot find its reasons for existence on the sea, like the mercantile marine of all other countries, and that only when this has been done can the need for a protectionist régime be admitted; but such proof he holds to be impossible.

BOHEMIANS QUIT SOCIALISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Because the Socialist Party has failed to repudiate the St. Louis anti-war platform, the Bohemian branch of this city has officially withdrawn from the Milwaukee County Socialist Organization.

Our best services gladly offered to Army and Navy Men

Some months ago a man who had built up a profitable business after many years of struggle, offered his services to our country. Since he was called on two days' notice he was at a loss to know how to arrange his financial affairs, and at our suggestion gave us full power of attorney to act as his agent.

Both the man and his wife have expressed their great satisfaction at our effective and genuinely interested efforts in dealing with our clients, and their relief in having the burden of business affairs lifted from their shoulders.


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MR. ASQUITH'S VIEW
OF PEACE ALLIANCEFormer Prime Minister Demands
Clean Peace—Sees Nothing to
Show Great Britain Would
Benefit Under Tariffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The speech of Mr. Asquith in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, at the conclusion of the conference of the National Liberal Federation, and of which a cable account appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, formed a masterly review of the political and military situation. After speaking in terms of high encomium of the navy's vital contribution to the war, the former Prime Minister went on to allude to that of the combined efforts of the Allies, which in the long run would bring them victory.

"I have never doubted," Mr. Asquith declared, "that the continued pressure of the allied resources—naval, military and economic—would prove in the long run to be irresistible. It is true that we have lost the help of Russia, but the New World has stepped in to fight for freedom in the Old, and it was undoubtedly the need for striking a decisive blow before America could throw her full weight on the side of the Allies which led the German High Command to undertake the grandiose and ill-starred offensive, which Count von Hertling freely acknowledges to have come to nothing. But the more confident our faith in ultimate victory, the more it behooves us to be on our guard that the unexampled sacrifices we have made are not wasted or frittered away. They will be, unless we can secure what I called a year ago a clean peace, and the setting up of a new international polity, which will chain up forever the forces of war."

"I will say a few words on each of these two points. What do we mean by a clean peace? We mean a peace which attains for the world the objects for which we have been fighting, which is clean in the sense that it cleans the State; and clean also in another and higher sense, that (as was wisely said here in Manchester the other day) it does not offend the conscience either of the victor or of mankind. For, as I have said before, you have no clean peace if you have a continuance of armed war. A peace which is designed to inflict permanent humiliation, to dismember what is by nature and affinity united, to leave open wounds; such a peace, as all history shows, is at best but a precarious armistice, and is not worth the parchment on which it is engrossed. The Germans have given us an object lesson at Brest-Litovsk of what a peace should not be."

"Peace—a real peace—is so immeasurably the greatest blessing that could befall humanity, that neither honest misunderstanding nor deliberate misrepresentation and concealment should be allowed to stand in its way. I suspect that there is abroad at this moment a good deal of both. Our objects have, as we think, been plainly stated both here and in America. The oftener and more clearly they are restated the better."

After turning to the subject of the tragedy of Russia, a great country which had contributed so much to the intellectual and spiritual wealth of mankind, and which in the first two years of the war was a bulwark of strength to the allied cause, the speaker went on to allude to what he termed "the new international polity." A great deal had already been said and written about the League of Nations and there had recently been formed a "League of Free Nations Association," promoted by men of all political parties.

"I wish at this stage, if I may," said Mr. Asquith, "to repeat here one or two points which I have already submitted to them. They are both negative and positive. Negatively, the proposed league does not aim at or involve the suppression or curtailment of the political independence of the constituent states. Still less does it seek to obliterate or to fuse the national individualities of the peoples who compose those states. Each will continue to pursue its own line of self-development, and to contribute its special gifts, or faculties, or services, to the common stock of mankind. Positively, it seeks to do for the community of nations what law and opinion have already done for civilized societies: to abolish war as a mode of settling disputes. For this purpose it must equip itself with the

machinery for intervention and conciliation, and for judicial arbitrament, in all international differences. In the last resort its decisions will be armed with the sanction of the common will, and, if need be, of joint coercive action. It will become in time the clearing house of discussion and negotiation between states, through which covenants and treaties will pass before they take their place upon the international statute book. It will open its doors and offer a seat at its council table from time to time to all states who can give an earnest of their loyalty to its purpose and its spirit. It will take under its protection, and secure against aggression and selfish exploitation, the smaller states, and the backward and unorganized races and territories of the world. It will seek by all legitimate and pacific methods to extend both the area and the effectiveness of its operations, and will be free to treat as outside the comity of nations such states as still adhere to militarism and the rule of force."

"This is a scheme not so Utopian as it still sounds to many people. The war has been in more ways than one, to adapt an old phrase, an evangelic preparation for such a league. In the first place, by its revelation of the infinite and still not fully developed potentialities of the application of science to the machinery of destruction, it has already gone a long way to convince the world that war, under modern conditions, is becoming a form of insanity and suicide. Nothing is more certain than that, if the competition in armaments is allowed to continue for a lifetime or another generation, the next great war will bring about the practical extinction of civilization, and the permanent crippling of the human race."

"But the war has also shown—and I speak here more particularly of the experience of ourselves and our allies—the practical possibilities of co-operation, and of joint counsel and action, between nations as diverse as any in the world, in their traditions, methods, and habits. The inter-allied pooling of resources in money and credit, in men and materials, in strategy and policy, which has been progressively developed since the war began, has submerged, if it has not effaced, many old national and racial barriers. True, this has been brought about and is being worked under the driving stress of a supreme emergency. But the effect will remain. Insularity, particularism, call it by whatever name you please, will be found to have lost its edge, and unity of counsel and action, cooperation of each in the common purposes of all, will be felt to be not only a rational, but a natural scheme of international relationship."

Mr. Asquith proceeded to discuss British domestic problems, and the question of whether there was going to be a general election. The present Parliament, elected for a maximum of seven years, began to exist in January, 1911. That same year it voluntarily curtailed its own existence and that of its successors by the Parliament Act to five years, which would have brought it to an end in January, 1916, nearly three years ago. Since then it had five times extended its own life because it was in the highest degree undesirable to have a general election during the war. The result had been to produce a very anomalous parliamentary situation. Those who were elected in 1911 and still remained had an ever-waning title to act as the living mouthpiece of the constituencies which they ostensibly represented. Those who had been returned at by-elections had come in under a party truce which bound them above and before all things to support the government of the day in the prosecution of the war. The consequence was that they had a House of Commons, in whose arteries and veins the old blood was drying up, and the new blood was not free to flow. But the very same reason which had induced the House of Commons on five occasions artificially to prolong its life was in as full operation today as it had ever been. That reason was founded upon an absolutely certain forecast of what a general election under these conditions would really mean. It would mean distraction of interest and dissipation of energy. It would show the impossibility of concentrating attention on the future, while the present, with its daily vicissitudes of fortune, absorbed their attention and anxiety. It would be embarrassed by the insuperable difficulty of presenting clean-cut issues. Above all, it would mean the certainty that, in appearance at any rate, and perhaps in reality, national unity would be broken just at the time and in the circumstances when it is of paramount urgency that it should be preserved. Unity from

the first day of the war had been their sovereign asset. To it had been due the weight and volume, moral and material, which Great Britain had contributed to the struggle, and which, in no vainglorious spirit, they might say saved the allied cause, and in the most critical hour of their fortunes the liberties of Europe and of the world.

Mr. Asquith continued: "I must on the threshold make one exception, in regard to which the need for action is immediate, from the point of view alike of policy and of honor. I refer, of course, to Ireland, where the situation, already delicate, but after the labors of the convention not without hope, has been entangled by gratuitous difficulties. We are witnessing the easily foreseeable results of the crude mishandling this last spring of the Irish problem of military service. I purposely do not go further into that aspect of the case except to express the hope that Ireland, including Ulster, will of her own free will make good the quota which she owes to the defense of world-wide freedom. I desire to insist upon that, which is fundamental, and involves both the honor of our statesmen and the moral authority of this country as a partner in the allied cause. We are pledged, all of us, to arrive, without slackness or delay, at a solution of the secular problem of the relations of these two islands. There is nothing in the whole sphere of our imperial and domestic policy so immediate in its urgency and so far-reaching in its consequences as that we should be able to enter the council chamber of peace free from the reproach that the only apart of our Empire to which we are afraid to grant self-government is that which lies nearest to our own shores."

Referring to the momentous subject of international trade, Mr. Asquith declared: "Under our system of free trade, which secured for us the constant influx of food and raw materials, we had become the carriers and bankers, the clearing house and the financial center of the world. I have spoken of the supreme services rendered by our navy. But where would the allied cause have been without our merchant ships? How, without them, could even the remotest of America in men and material have been made effectively available? And it is no exaggeration to say that but for the stability and resourcefulness of our financial system our allies could not possibly have been equipped to supply their own needs and to sustain the unexampled strain of the conflict. We are told that the war has shown us that in these matters we have much to learn and still more to unlearn. Some of our would-be instructors seem to think that the very best way of keeping us up to date is by the reproduction of arguments that were obsolete, and fallacies that were exploded, more than 50 years ago. We have never preached free trade as an abstract or absolute doctrine. We have always been content with the more modest and more relevant proposition that, for a country in the geographical and economic situation of our own, it is a demonstrable necessity. There is nothing whatever in the experience of the war that tends in any way to the conclusion that, after the peace, we shall be better off by any system of tariffs—preferential or differential, punitive or prohibitive."

In concluding a review of the financial situation of Great Britain, Mr. Asquith said that in order to meet the financial obligations it would be necessary to add to the annual national production of wealth through increased efficiency in the application of capital and labor, and by a more equitable adjustment of the burden of taxation, on the basis of relative ability to bear it. Their aims should also be to provide, by means of industrial councils and trade boards, (a) a minimum wage; (b) for shorter hours, a minimum age, especially in arduous industries; (c) for definite and

regular holidays; (d) for a proper system of superannuation; (e) for the prevention of unemployment, the banishment from the lives of the workers of the idea of insecurity. Only on these lines could the great mass of the population be secured in the possession of adequate facilities for home life, and for the leisure which was needed for educational progress and a full and free humane development."

BRITISH EXPORTS TO DENMARK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Director of the War Trade Department announces that he is now prepared to consider applications for the export of goods to Denmark. Exporters who have applications already before the department should (except as provided below) draw attention to them (quoting the departmental reference number) instead of making fresh applications. The grant of licenses will be strictly limited to the reasonable requirements of Denmark, and will in all cases be subject to home and allied requirements, and to any other special circumstances which may arise. Guarantees from the Danish Merchants Guild or Chamber of Manufacturers should accompany each application, unless a guarantee has already been submitted to the War Trade Department. Applications at present before the War Trade Department in respect of woolen manufactures, cotton waste, cotton yarn, cotton, will be considered forthwith in rotation without further communication from the applicants. Fresh applications cannot at present be accepted (except for the woolen manufactures).

SIR SATYENDRA SINHA
ON PROGRESS IN INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Sir Satyendra P. Sinha recently gave a lecture at the Prafton Galleries under the auspices of the Union of the East and West, Lord Islington, Undersecretary for India, who presided, said that Sir S. P. Sinha's presence and advice in the Imperial War Cabinet for a second year had proved of the highest value and service to the interests of India and the Empire. It was gratifying to Sir Satyendra and to them all that the completion of his work in England coincided with a conspicuous improvement in the outlook of the war on the side of the Allies. The end of the war might be near or might be still distant; the one thing clear was that the Empire and her allies were determined that it could not cease until the main war aim was achieved—that of the extinction of Prussian militarism. The government of Germany imposed a stern and cruel military system on its own people, and at the same time employed every vile device it could invent to instigate revolution and massacre among the people of other countries. India had been made a field for such efforts, but they had been frustrated by the general loyalty of the Indian people. Lord Islington went on to speak of the prominent part that the Indian troops had played in destroying the Turkish Army in Palestine and securing a magnificent victory. They were newly recruited troops, many of them going into action for the first time, and coming in some cases from parts of India from which

her soldiery had not before been obtained.

Sir S. P. Sinha said that, although there was a reaction in Bengal against the excessive occidentalism of a generation or more ago, the general tendency was unmistakably toward social progress and blending with the good qualities of the East the virility, self-reliance, and practicalness of the West. He combated the idea that there was no widespread or genuine idea for female education. Whatever might be the case in Southern India, the allegation of a Brahmanical caste dominance made by opponents of political reform in India did not apply to Bengal. Anything like tyranny of the Brahmins was absolutely unknown there. Most of the leaders of Bengal in commerce, intellect, and art were men who, according to orthodox conceptions, were of very low caste or even outcasts. The movement for uplifting the depressed masses was actively progressing, and a society for this purpose, of which he was vice-president, had established for them in the last two or three years as many as 500 primary schools in Eastern Bengal.

KING OF ITALY SENDS THANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—A cablegram sent by Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, to Ambassador de Cellere in Washington and relayed to Dr. Felix Perrero, head of the Italian Bureau of Information, this city, reads as follows: "Thank you most heartily for the official fraternal greetings sent to me by the Italians of America in this glad hour of the accomplished destinies of Italy."
(Signed) "VICTOR EMMANUEL."

Mid-Month List

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Has been called "The American Marseillaise." Sung by Vernon Stiles, tenor, and quartette. A victory song expressing the joy of service in Freedom's cause.

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a Great Mothers'
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A tribute to all American mothers—bless 'em—whose husky sons, still "baby boys" to mother-hearts, are fighting overseas.

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Dear Little One Waltz	Serbian Tambouriza Setette	10 in. 85c
Funiculi Funicula (A Merry Heart)	Hawaiian Trio	A 2614
Maria Mari		10 in. 85c
One for ALL and ALL for One	Hugh Donovan with Orchestra	A 2619
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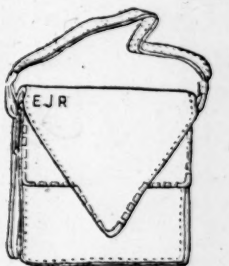
Intended
For
Reading

There are two classes of the Unwise—those who give advice—and those who do not take it.

The object of this column is merely educational.

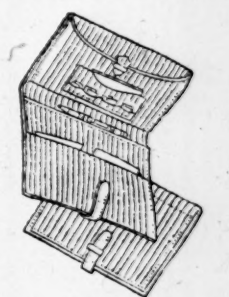
It bursts in at regular intervals overflowing with information about artistic things that strange to say are useful.

Cross "Envelope" Bag



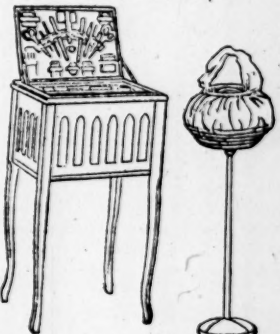
Of black or colored pin seal, silk lining, two framed compartments in center, attached mirror, extra deep pockets, pocket on back, silver mountings on flap. Size 7 1/4 x 7 inches. \$20.00
Silver black letters, each letter 60c.

"Service" Writing Case



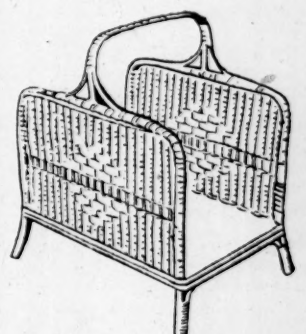
Pockets for stationery, correspondence, cards and stamps, pencil. Tan or black military leather. Size 9 3/4 x 8 1/4 inches closed. \$11.75

Cross Sewing Stands



Handsome sewing table, of solid mahogany, with Gothic lattice and satin lining throughout. Cover of colored morocco leather, complete sewing accessories, ample work space. Size 13 1/4 x 11 1/4 x 28 inches high. \$42.00
Ivory enamel stand, glazed calfskin cover. \$45.00
Sewing stand, at right, shirred silk bag, red basket, flower decoration, ribbon handle. Colored enamel stand, silver plated base. 23 inches high. \$37.75

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TONIGHT!..... M I K A D O

SCHOOL ATTENDING AND VACCINATION

Request of Falmouth (Mass.) Authorities Denied That Boys Be Given to Board of Charity for Alleged Education Neglect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
FALMOUTH, Mass.—In the Barnstable Superior Court a decision has been rendered by Judge L. S. Cox in the case of Mrs. Emma W. Kahler of Woods Hole, denying the request of the authorities that two of her children be turned over to the State Board of Charity on the charge that she had neglected to provide for their education. Mrs. Kahler, a widow with five children, was made to spend the night of May 27, 1918, in jail because, having conscientious objections to vaccination, she had refused to permit her two sons, Robert and Walter, to undergo this medical operation as a prerequisite to their attending the public schools. After proceedings in both the District and Superior Court, the two boys were permitted to return to school without being vaccinated.

The two boys had, in consequence of the previous stand of their mother upon the question, been refused attendance at the schools here since January, 1918, though the mother had repeatedly sent them back after they had been excluded. The children had furnished certificates, signed by a regular practicing physician, exempting them from vaccination, but the superintendent of schools, Carl Holman, had claimed that the certificates were not properly worded to conform with the then existing law.

An appeal having been taken from the decision of the Barnstable district court last spring, the case came before Judge Cox, who held that the mother had not neglected the boys in any way, other than in the matter of failing to meet the views of the school authorities regarding the vaccination certificate, and ruled that the children should be turned over to the temporary care of Mrs. Jessica Henderson, an officer of the Medical Liberty League.

Mrs. Henderson obtained new certificates of exemption that complied with the new State law which, under an amendment adopted by the Legislature last spring, requires a physician to examine a child personally before issuing an exemption certificate, a proceeding to which Mrs. Kahler had objected and the children were returned to the custody of their mother and allowed to resume school attendance without being vaccinated.

During the trial before Judge Cox, one of the boys testified that he, in 1916, had been forcibly vaccinated in the school room, without the knowledge or consent of his parent, by the then school physician, Dr. Lombard C. Jones.

As a result of the widespread indignation caused throughout Massachusetts by this and like cases involving compulsory vaccination, the Medical Liberty League, incorporated under the state laws last May, will make a determined effort in the forthcoming Legislature, to repeal the compulsory vaccination law. The officers of the league are now procuring many sworn affidavits relative to injuries and fatalities to children following vaccination.

AN ITALIAN VIEW ON RECONSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MILAN, Italy—Apprehension as to the way in which the problems of reconstruction may be handled by the committees and what he calls the "problem professionals" is expressed by Luigi Einaudi in the Corriere della Sera. There was a time, he declares, before the war when everyone remained in openmouthed admiration before the wonders of German organ-

ization and when, as soon as some-one complained that eggs and potatoes were dear, the creation of a central egg and potato office was at once proposed with 69 provincial offices and 8800 communal offices. Now, however, not only the Germans, but they themselves, he says, have had some experience of offices and committees, and though the Italians tolerate them as a war necessity they look forward to the time when they will be able to do away with them.

The government committees, he insists, get into closer touch with the people, and instead of pushing their own views should hear the experiences of those immediately concerned in the various matters under consideration. In France and England the administrators of various undertakings discuss the governmental arrangements, bring forward problems and propose solutions for them. He cites as an example the words of Sir Alfred Booth of the Cunard line, who spoke recently on present and future conditions and the difficulties which would have to be faced.

Possibly, if Italian manufacturers, workers, agriculturists, and peasants were questioned, it would be seen that they are preoccupied with much the same questions as Sir Alfred Booth. Luigi Einaudi continues, going on to point out some of the financial difficulties of the future. And then, he says, there comes the apprehension of the invasion of the bureaucrats, teaching them what they do not themselves know and devouring part of the fruit of their labors. Must not the end of the war deliver them from all this pernicious ministerial interference in the shape of commissions and committees, he asks, or have they fought and suffered to free themselves from German attempts to establish hegemony only to find that they are tyrannized over by the least capable among themselves who have gained admission to the ministries and commissariats?

The future of Italy must not, he argues, be entrusted to irresponsible bodies which work in secrecy and deliberate over proposals and ideas which are artificially brought to the fore by "professionals of problems and proposals." The country itself must be heard, and it is essential to know what manufacturers, agriculturists, artisans, and peasants really think and want. Learned statements will be of minor importance, he considers, if the voice of those who are working and producing can be heard. There will be many, he thinks, who will not fear to confront the coming difficulties when there will be greater need than ever to work and to face risks, but he attaches little value to ministerial devices or to "chatter and projects for the redemption of the world."

PACIFIC COAST RUBBER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
VANCOUVER, B. C.—Prof. John Davidson of the University of British Columbia takes issue with the statement made by Prof. H. M. Hall, associate professor of economic botany of the University of California, that the Pacific Coast states as far north as Washington can produce a commercial brand of rubber. "It is an exaggeration," he said, "to lead people to believe that rubber production can be carried on as a profitable commercial enterprise as far north as Washington." He pointed out that some rubber plants grow in British Columbia, but they have not the quality or size to make them commercially useful. The same held true of the State of Washington.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE IN SIBERIA

United States War Trade Board Files Articles of Incorporation for a Russian Company With a View to This Attainment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States War Trade Board has filed papers of incorporation for a Russian Trading Company with a capital of \$5,000,000. This money is government money, a part of the revolving fund which under certain financial conditions can be used for many purposes. The War Trade Board in Washington is to be the administrative agency. Although the company is only just incorporated, operations are already under way, there being a representative of the board and staff now in Siberia investigating conditions with a view to recommendations which may be acted on later.

This enterprise, while it makes use of some of the methods employed by former economic missions, will undertake more practical work in instituting trade between this country and Siberia. There are many stores of valuable supplies in Siberia which are for sale but the owners prefer to exchange them for other commodities rather than to dispose of them for money. There is money in Siberia, but there are many other things of which the natives stand in need. These the company will undertake to import into Siberia, notably cotton, kerosene, some kinds of clothing and a few other things for which it will exchange commodities that the United States will be glad to get. The company will then feel its way as to what exchanges can be made next, what lines of trade can be developed and where it is best to operate. Of course it will not be possible to go everywhere, but it is hoped that the sphere of activity will soon be enlarged.

Shipping, in this, as in many other things, is the most difficult detail to regulate. It will be a part of the new company's work to obtain increased shipping facilities.

HUGE PLAYGROUND BUILT IN A DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau
ADELAIDE, South Australia—At sunrise a quagmire: at sundown, the finest children's playground in Australia. Ten acres of it, with pavilions and kiosks; with palms tossing in the breeze and a strange gayety of flowers; with wading pools and swings and horizontal bars, all on a white carpet of glittering sea sand. A bane in the morning and a blessing at night.

It was the devoted industry of 2000 men employed in the largest lead-smelting works in the world, Port Pirie, which worked the transformation. There was the general manager, with his coat off, right alongside the office boy; truck wheelers and clerks, horse drivers and departmental heads, all united in the proud democracy of shirt-sleeves; all putting more color into the lives of the smelters' children. Port Pirie, of adult years, saw another and more important symbol in that great fraternity of the working bee—the symbol of industrial har-

mony. It might have stood for big things, although, at the moment the unanimity was fired by the simple impulse of getting pure sunshine of happiness down on a 10-acre patch of playground for the boys and girls.

It was a wonderful scene—the swinging picks and shovels, the procession of drays and trolleys and the unceasing movement of 4000 hands, as 200 tillers worked to the acre. Cheers broke out in irregular salvos as the workers mounted each completed building and dedicated it with their enthusiasm.

There was a real dramatic efficiency about the organization. Hundreds of drays brought sand, palms, poles, ropes, wire, flowering shrubs and other paraphernalia. Presently an artistic pavilion arose. Somewhere else a garden of shrubs looked as if it had been growing for years; or an avenue of palms shot through the ground like mushrooms. The eye was bewildered by the rapidity of it all. The accomplishment was unique in Australia. In a working day the quagmire had been fenced in for 2000 yards, five miles of trenches made and some thousands of tons of soil taken out, and the whole 10 acres furnished with every requisite of gymnastic and outdoor amusement. A British town planner said he had seen nothing finer done anywhere, nothing so spectacular and so dramatic.

CAUSE OF HAVANA FIRE IS SOUGHT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HAVANA, Cuba—The claim is made that the fire which destroyed the Centro Asturiano Club building and part of the new Campoamor Theater and all of the rest of the block off Central Park in Havana was set by Germans in retaliation for the exhibition of war films in the theater. This belief is due to several letters received by the management of the theater threatening dire consequences if such films as "The Kaiser" or "The Beast of Berlin" were not discontinued.

The fire chief of Havana is firm in the insistence that the fire was of incendiary origin, declaring he arrived at the scene 10 minutes after it started, and already the block was burning from all four corners, something that would have been impossible in a stone building had not the fire been started simultaneously in several places. The opinion of the fire chief is attacked by others who claim the fire started in the vault where a motion picture company stored a large quantity of films. There are witnesses who state they heard an explosion from the location of the vault, but an examination of the remains of the building showed many films in their tin boxes unburned. The vault was broken open, apparently by falling stones and timbers.

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LOUISIANA RACES MAY BE STOPPED

Governor Announces, in Response to Request by Secretary of War, That All Laws on Racing Will Be Enforced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Enforcement of every state law regarding racing, which, if literally carried out, means that there will be no racing in Louisiana, was promised on Thursday by Gov. Ruffin G. Pleasant after he had received the following letter from the Secretary of War:

"My Dear Governor: I have received petitions and letters of protest of numbers of prominent business men and citizens of the city of New Orleans concerning horse races, which I understand are soon to be held in that city. The protests are based on the evils which are said to be attendant upon horse races in New Orleans, such as gambling and the assembling of petty criminals and prostitutes. These attendant evils will present to the men in the army and the navy stationed at New Orleans crude forms of temptation and danger to their health; from both of which the Secretary of the Navy and myself are anxious to protect them in the interest of their efficiency at this time of urgent military preparations. The Secretary of the Navy joins me in the request that you do everything within your power to curb and prevent the evils of which I have spoken.

"Cordially yours,
"NEWTON D. BAKER.
"Secretary of War."

Members of the element that successfully promoted the passage of the law that forbids organized gambling, which usually takes the form of book-making, point out that, despite its wording, the letter from the Secretary of War is virtually a request that there be no racing. They base this on the fact that the revenue from the gambling was shown in court two years ago to be slightly greater than the profits of the track. It is admitted that in former years practically all the revenue came from the bookmakers. Since the Secretary of War requests that gambling be prevented, they conclude that compliance with the request means no racing.

The governor came to New Orleans for a conference with Mayor Martin Behrman on Wednesday, and Thursday gave out the following statement:

"I shall not only carry out the request of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, but will enforce every state law on the subject. I have seen the Mayor and have re-

quested him to do likewise, and he has promised to do so."

Charles Weinberger, chief of the American Protective League branch in New Orleans, opened the fight on racing here by asking the Post-Orleans Commission to stop it as wasteful of resources and against the public good. He sent petitions signed by hundreds of business men asking that the races be discontinued.

SERIOUS RUSSIAN MASSACRES FEARED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Russian Chamber of Commerce asserts, on the basis of authoritative information, that the Russian massacres scheduled for Nov. 10 are far more serious than the public has any realization of, and says a movement, of Bolshevik origin, is afoot to wipe out as many as possible of the intelligent and bourgeois class on that day.

The chamber says German officials and civilians can put a stop to the contemplated crime but no one knows how deeply they are concerned with the plot. The chamber recommends that the religious and civic organizations throughout the country ask the government to join the Allies in warning Germany and Russia that participants in any such massacre will be outlawed and made to pay for it with their lives.

COTTON PRICES IN GEORGIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
MARIETTA, Ga.—The farmers of Cobb County, Ga., at a mass meeting held in Marietta, passed resolutions pledging themselves not to sell another bale of cotton at the present market price and calling upon President Wilson to take steps to counteract the work of the interests endeavoring to force cotton prices to still lower levels.

REHABILITATION OF SONORA PROPOSED

Governor of Mexican State Says He Hopes to Raise His People to Usefulness and Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

HERMOSILLO, Sonora—Rehabilitation of Sonora, a State in the northwestern part of Mexico, and of its people is declared to be the plan of the State's Governor, Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, who, now that peace is restored, says he is intending to turn back to the experience of his days as a school teacher and to strive for the betterment of his people through education.

General Calles is a native of the State, a graduate from a Mexican normal school and later a school inspector in his native town. Then, joining the opposition to Diaz, he became a farmer at Fronteras, south of Douglas. When the anti-Diaz revolution triumphed, he was rewarded with a customs post at Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas, thereafter joining in the newer revolution that put Carranza in power. He made successful defense of Agua Prieta against the legion that Francisco Villa led westward from Chihuahua.

Where, a few years ago, there were schools only in the cities and in the principal mining camps, General Calles is said to have provided schooling in every part of the State, and to have built school-houses by the score at state expense. When he entered into power, after wars that had wiped out half the State's man-power, he found scores of orphaned children. He gathered hundreds of them into Hermosillo, where, in commandeered church administration buildings, he started the first industrial school of Northern Mexico.

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TYPOGRAPHIA AND I. T. U. SITUATION

Proposed Amendment to Laws of
Larger Organization Would
Curtail Influence of German
Body Says Its President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Regarding the proposed amendment to the laws of the International Typographical Union regarding the Typographia, an organization of German-American printers, Marsden G. Scott, president of the International Union, has given the following summary of the situation to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"The Typographia was amalgamated with the International Typographical Union in 1894. The Typographia was composed of compositors employed on German newspapers and in German bookbinding concerns in this country. Their president became a member of the executive council of the International Typographical Union through the terms of the amalgamation, but the Typographia was permitted to maintain a separate organization because it had undertaken to provide benefits for its members, while the International Typographical Union did not furnish such benefits, and did not care to take the responsibility for such benefits into its organization.

"The membership of the German organization is now less than 1000, and it was deemed unfair to have the German organization continue with a representative on the executive council of the International Typographical Union and to help decide in all matters pertaining to the national organization.

"There was accordingly a resolution passed at the meeting of the International Typographical Union in Scranton, Pa., this year, providing that the representative of the Typographia should be elected as a fourth vice-president of the typographical union for the sole purpose of representing the Typographia only in the general organization.

"This action, it will be seen, does not grant a favor to the Typographia but rather curtails its influence. This was done solely on account of the reduced membership of the German organization, and not because of antipathy occasioned by the war."

The amendment in question reads as follows: "Second proposition—To elect a second vice-president to replace the present second vice-president, who becomes fourth vice-president."

The proposed amendments were to be voted on Oct. 16. Returns are not yet completed.

HABEAS CORPUS WRIT IS REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The application of the Ninth Church of Christ, Scientist, in this city, to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus to

test the validity of the church-closing ordinance has been denied by the Supreme Court without a written opinion. The ordinary practice is to issue a writ, making it returnable at a later date, when the matter is argued before the court or submitted on briefs. The belief is that the basis of action was that if a writ was issued now and made returnable later, there might be difficulty in enforcing the ordinance pending the decision.

Application was made on the ground that the ordinance does not find as a fact that any epidemic exists, and that it is discriminatory as between churches and assemblies in mercantile places, violating the California constitutional provisions relating to the right to freely assemble and to religious worship and to the fourteenth amendment to the federal Constitution.

MAPLE SUGAR TREES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Investigations recently made in western North Carolina by M. W. Hensel, specialist in sugar plants for the Agricultural Extension Service, show that there are enough maple trees in this section to produce not less than 3,750,000 pounds of sugar annually, and that there is a strong possibility of this reaching 5,000,000 pounds. If properly worked these trees would produce this amount in a period of from four to eight weeks, or from about Feb. 1 to April 1. The importance of these trees for sugar has not been realized in the past, however, and great numbers of them are now being cut and sold as timber, the owners receiving a price ranging from \$1.50 to \$3 per thousand feet on the stump; that is, from 25 cents to \$1 per tree.

These trees should be operated to the fullest extent, according to Mr. Hensel. This maple grows only in a very limited part of the world; principally in the most northern part of the eastern half of the United States, in the Appalachian regions of the South, and in a few sections of eastern Canada.

INVESTMENT BANKERS TO MEET IN ST. LOUIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The seventh annual convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America will be held here on Nov. 18-20 with about 400 financiers from all parts of the United States in attendance. Virtually every delegate has been active in war finances or Liberty Loan affairs.

The convention will open on Monday, Nov. 18, a part of the day's program being a trip for golf to the St. Louis Country Club, an exhibition of airplane flying over the club grounds by Scott Field aviators and a night business session at the club. Tuesday is to be devoted to a business session for the most part, and on Wednesday all social affairs will be sidetracked for the work of the convention.

SHIPPING PROGRAM TO BE CONTINUED

Director-General, at Reception
Given in His Honor, Says
Coming of Peace Will Not
Stop Work in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Virtually every leader in the shipbuilding world of the United States was present at the reception in honor of Charles M. Schwab, Director-General of the Shipping Board, at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday night. Cable messages of congratulation for the wonderful feats performed were received from Marshal Foch and General Pershing and read to the assemblage. Chairman Hurley characterized last month's output as the finest achievement in shipbuilding ever known.

Mr. Schwab, after speaking in terms of deep affection for all his colleagues and collaborators, said one of the greatest sources of satisfaction in connection with the organization, to him, was the fact that he found it unnecessary to make any change whatever beyond necessary additions due to increased duties. Speaking of the record of work, he said that in the month of October 416,000 deadweight tons of ships had been placed in commission, and he expected this to go on increasing. Whether peace comes or not, he continued, this great ship undertaking must be carried through until we have given our country the 15,000,000 tons of shipping for which we have arranged, and the quicker these ships are provided, whether for war or peace, the better for the country.

Mr. Pierce made much of the point that the coming of an early peace can be credited to the unflinching energy of the builders of ships. He emphasized the necessity of the continuation of the work, and that it would be no means and when peace really did come.

Peace may be delayed, said Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, but when it comes it will be based upon the 14 demands laid down by President Wilson last January. He declared that America will go forward after the war with faster strides than ever before; that there is no thought of quitting the building of ships. "We have only just begun," he said. "When the peace terms are signed, they will contain a requirement for a League of Nations which will compel any nation, large or small, to submit differences to an arbitration council, and there will be a navy made up of navies of the strong and great nations that

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SINGING FOR NIGHT SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Physical training and chorus singing will be added to the subjects offered in the St. Louis public night schools. This action is a direct result of the keen public interest recently shown by St. Louis in the "community sings," together with requests for physical training. These requests, for the most part, came from women students. The classes in these subjects will be held three nights in each week, and will be open only to students who are enrolled in other night school subjects.

REDEMPTION DATE ADVANCED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Owing to the growing Treasury working balance; William G. McAdoo, Secretary, on Friday ordered the redemption of \$75,000,000 certificates of indebtedness issued on August 6, and maturing normally on Dec. 5, on Nov. 21, at par, and accrued interest will cease after that date.

AFTER-WAR LABOR PROBLEM STUDIED

With Modification of Present
Military Program the United
States Industrial Basis Will
Be Materially Revised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Officials who are dealing with the labor situation are counting on about 4,000,000 men who will have to be transferred from military to civilian duties after the war, 2,500,000 in France and 1,500,000 in the camps at home. There are not that many now, but the government has been continuing to send men to Europe and to the camps according to schedule until the acceptance by Germany of the terms dictated by the Allies and the United States and the opportunity for the President and the Secretary of War to modify the military program. Whether the adoption of universal military service, as urged by staff officers and others, will come to anything, is not yet known. If it does, men will be withheld from full participation in labor as before the war.

The probabilities are, however, that some form of drill will be recommended for the young men of the country which will not be military service, but which will keep the men in condition for service if they should be needed.

General Crowder and Felix Frankfurter, chairman of the War Labor Policies Board, have been conferring on the bringing back of the soldiers from France when this shall become necessary, and the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor has also been studying the problem of relating the men to civil life when they shall no longer be needed for military service.

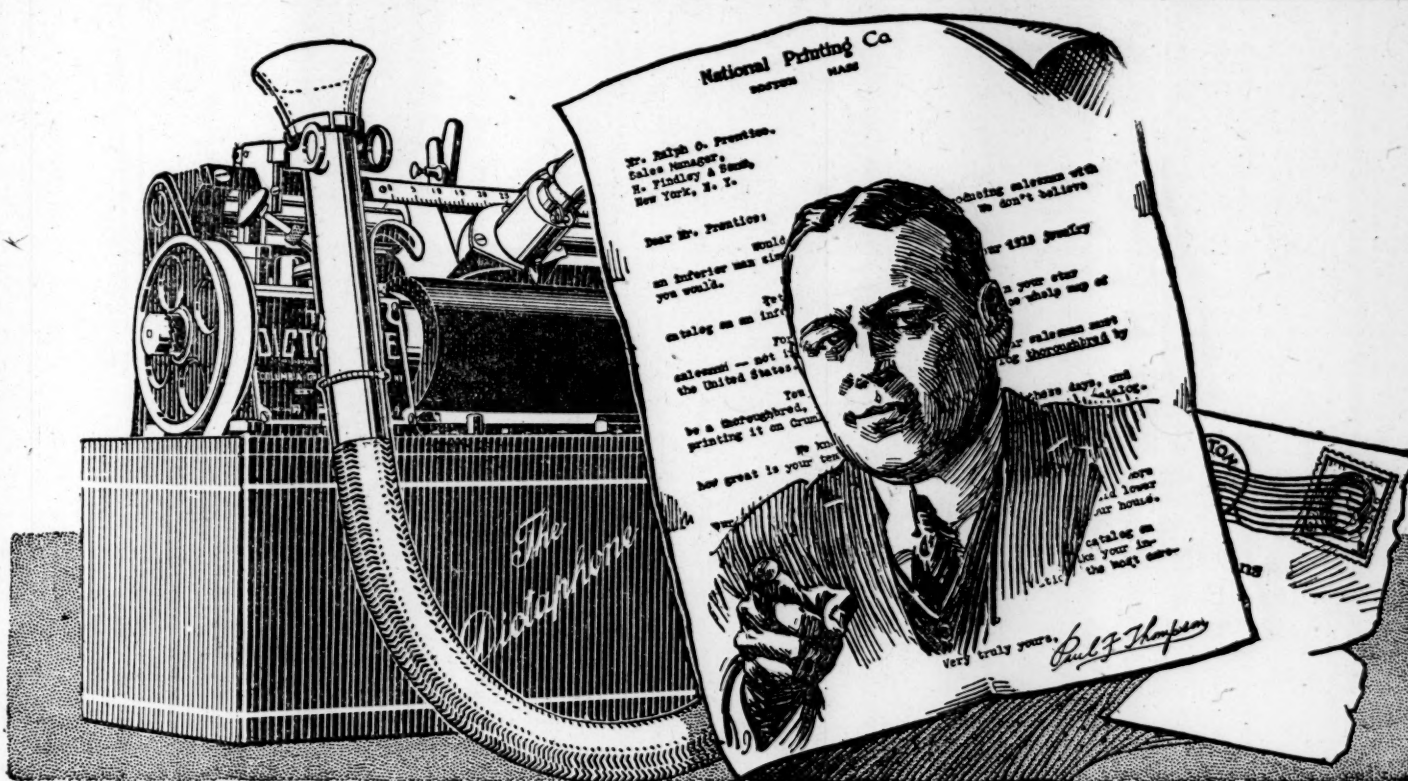
It is expected that many of the soldiers will be brought back to camps in this country after the men now in these camps have been discharged. These will furnish a place suitable in which to make the transfer, and the machinery for it will also be found there, as it was for sending them abroad. Some of the men can, of course, return to such work as they had before the war. For others, work must be found. Considerable attention is being paid now to what is called buffer employment—work for the government, such as roads and other public work, which will serve to tide over the period of dislocation until the men can find themselves again in the normal industrial scheme of the country.

LABOR CLEARING HOUSE FOR CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—According to the current number of the Labor Gazette, during September the employment situation in Canada was good and in most industries there was a demand for labor, particularly in the shipyards, while large numbers of men were being sought for the lumber camps. Employment generally in the districts of Fernie and Michel was disturbed by strikes in the coal mines. In civic employment a slight decline was noted in comparison with August and a considerably larger decline in comparison with September, 1917.

It is stated that the clearing house for the proper distribution of labor in Canada, for which provision is made in the new Employment Offices Coordination Act, will be modeled along the lines of that already in existence in Great Britain. The National Clearing House of the British Ministry of Labor was created in 1914 as a section of the Employment Department. Its principal function is to circulate expeditiously to all employment exchanges throughout the country details of vacancies in any of the industries and trades that may be received from districts where there is a shortage of labor.



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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

THE JAZZ BAND IN THE CAMPS

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—There is a delightful anecdote told about Joseph Haydn as a boy of six years of which, however, the authenticity is not entirely confirmed. At a certain forthcoming church festival at Hainburg there was to be a procession through the streets with the usual music. Now it happened that the drummer boy was unable to take his part, and at first it seemed impossible to find anyone to replace him. But the choir-master, who was a cousin of little Joseph, explained to him how the stroke was made, leaving him to practice it by himself. The boy found a meal tub, stretched a cloth over the top, and setting it on a stool, started drumming with such vigor that the tub and stool were soon covered with meal. Nevertheless, the stroke was learnt. So when the procession started, the crowd had presented to them this extraordinary spectacle: a mere child, beating a big drum carried before him by a man of dwarfish stature, for any full-grown bearer would have raised the instrument far out of the boy's reach. It is possible that Haydn retained some memory of the incident when he wrote his "Toy" symphony, a jeu d'esprit, in which, as an over-jeu, the solo instruments are all of a burlesque character.

These thoughts are brought to mind by an account given in the Musical News of a home-made bass drum which formed part of a "Jazz Band" in a Y. M. C. A. hut. "Until the advent of the American forces in Europe," says the writer, "probably few musicians in this country knew what was meant by a band of that description." He then gives his own experience of the manner in which he became acquainted with such an improvised orchestra, and how he himself proceeded to develop his own jazz band:

"About two miles from 'Somewhere' we have an aerodrome in an isolated position, where there is a considerable force of Americans, Englishmen, and W. R. A. F.'s. I had often entertained the company by taking concert parties to this station, but one evening I strolled up to the camp alone for a chat with the men, taking, however, a case of music and a few simple instruments. During the evening I seated myself at the piano in the American Y. M. C. A. hut, handed a tambourine, triangle, and a small pair of cymbals to the nearest Yanks, and began playing a well-known Sousa march. The men jumped to it at once, and, with broad smiles, joined in lustily with me. Very soon we had a crowd of interested men round us, evidently enjoying this impromptu orchestra. We then proceeded to play well-known waltzes and other music. Presently I heard, 'Why, it's a jazz band!'

"I asked them to tell me just what they called a jazz band in America, and was informed that it was a combination of any and every kind of instrument. That gave me an idea, which we soon developed as an idea, which we had in the camp several violinists, also cornet, French horn, and side-drum players. These instruments I promised to lend, and had them sent to the American Y. M. C. A. representative, and the following week our band began to take shape. Some keen Englishmen joined us with a home-made bass drum, consisting of the frame of a large square box with parchment stretched across. This has now been superseded by an excellently made circular instrument. Two banjos and a mandolin next appeared. Then, with the aid of kazooes for mouth-pieces, we constructed clarinets, bassoon, horns, trombones, and others of a fearful and wonderful description. Our percussion department now consisted of two or three side drums, bass drum, two triangles, two pairs of small cymbals, castanets, bones, bells, etc. Our jazz band consisted of the following 'families': (a) violins, (b) banjos, mandolin, and piano, (c) kazooes, (d) brass, and (e) percussion.

"For music, I found that marches, dances, etc., were far more effective and acceptable than the Toy symphonies of Haydn and Romberg. The violinists and brass players had their printed music, and at first I allowed all to join in according to their own ideas. I then described the importance of contrasts in tone quantity, and at a sign from me we soon got our pianos and fortes. Then contrasts in tone quality were obtained by shutting off certain groups of instruments in turn, the kazoo family were given certain melodic phrases and all joined in the full parts.

"Our efforts soon attracted great crowds to the hut, until it was overflowing, and, as we had a number of W. R. A. F.'s present, we had the center of the hut cleared, and the band provided music for all kinds of dances—carried out in perfect order. Between the dances we introduced songs and choruses and occasional songs by a kazoo-trombone, etc.

"Since the beginning of the war I have given hundreds of entertainments to the troops, varying from high-class to the lighter type, but the jazz band entertainment is the weirdest of all! Imagine a long, narrow, low-roofed hut, the queerest band possible, the audience lining the hut and crowding round the windows outside, uniformed girls dancing with Americans and Englishmen down the middle of the hut and outside on the grass. I unconsciously felt I was in the Wild West or performing for a cinema picture! It just wanted the crack of rifles, a war whoop, and the sudden appearance of a tribe of Red Indians to complete the picture. This weekly show gives immense pleasure to the company, and, strange to say, although a serious musician, I find myself thoroughly enjoying it also."

The "Toy" symphony, however, is

not always put on one side in the Y. M. C. A. huts. An amusing account of its performance by Australians and New Zealanders is given in a recent number of Youth and Music. One night the men were passing into the hut but they read this notice: "To Lovers of Music. Come and Play the Cuckoo, Nightingale, Quail, Rattle, Triangle, Toy Trumpet and Drum—Instruments provided." Most of the men in the huts were shy of attempting to play anything, even a rattle. However, one or two more enterprising or less bashful than the rest elected to come up and make the experiment, and the rehearsal started with the piano, cuckoo, and a trumpet. "The start was all that was needed. In five minutes all the toy instruments were being played by different volunteers, and a crowd of 'second strings' were gathered on the platform ready to prompt the performers when they did not come in correctly, or to take their places if they had to leave."

After the first effort the fame of the "Toy" symphony spread rapidly, and next morning it was determined to practice the music for a performance which was fixed for that very evening. As the band only consisted of three or four persons, and seven toy players were needed, it was necessary to double some of the parts. The violinist achieved the remarkable feat of playing the toy trumpet and his own instrument at the same time, and this he did by slinging the trumpet to the rafters of the roof by a string, so that it dangled just opposite his mouth. All went well at the actual performance till, in a moment of excitement the player lost his grip of the trumpet and away it swung, twirling round the string. Amid general laughter he endeavored to recapture it with his mouth, while continuing to play his fiddle all the time. From that moment onward there seems to have been no lack of performers. The writer says that they were fortunate in having good players—professionals—for the piano and violin, and equally fortunate in securing toy instrument players whose attention never wavered from their task, and who never missed a gesture from the conductor, showing them when to come in and when to stop playing.

PHILADELPHIA MUSIC

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The first concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra had on its program Elgar's prelude and "Angels' Farewell" from "The Dream of Gerontius," Elgar's music from the two Cammaerts poems, "Carillon" and "Le Drapeau Belge," the fourth symphony of Tchaikovsky. The concert was prefaced, of course, by "The Star-Spangled Banner," and with the simplest possible ceremony a new stage setting was presented by the woman's auxiliary of the orchestra, through Mrs. L. Howard Weatherly, herself an exemplar of altruism. This setting was made by Anton Albers, a young Dutch artist. It is in tones of buff yellow, pale green and lavender, and at long range, with its nymphs dancing and piping under the trees, suggests Corot transferred to tapestry. There is much florid decorative detail in yellow for the margins. It cannot be regarded as distinguished art, for it does not rise above the level of the average drop curtain, but it is inoffensive—especially to those who listen to music with their eyes closed.

André Maquarre with his flute and Emil Férir with his viola have come to us from the Boston Symphony Orchestra to sit at the first desks in their respective choirs to the manifest advantage of the ensemble. In the beautiful embroideries of the Tchaikovsky work the Gallic finesse of Maquarre appeared to particular advantage. And Mr. Férir with a facile hand exploits the moods of his individualistic instrument. The day was clear and fairly cold, and so the French horn quartet found a voice resonant and cohesive. Dr. Rich's violin, the oboe of Mr. Tabuteau, the bassoon of Richard Krueger, had their electric and inspiring presence in the symphony, whose "pizzicato ostinato" as usual found an instant reflex in the popular approval.

The outstanding feature of the concert (and this is not always the case) was the work of the "soloist," Carlo Liten, the Belgian tragedian who recited the Cammaerts poems. Elgar's accompaniment of vivid, martial rhythms, colored by drum and carillon, forbears interruption of the speaker at the impassioned climaxes, and Liten, moved by the authentic feeling of artist and patriot at once, enkindled in his hearers the gloomy conviction of his sincerity.

The Matinée Musical Club is a very important and interesting organization, with a proud past, a vital present, and an inspiring prospect. Its schedule for the coming season shows that the opening concert next Tuesday brings forward the delightful Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gideon of Boston in their old-time music, with Dr. Rich, violinist, of the Philadelphia Orchestra, assisting. Other coming events that cast their brightness before include Frances McCollin's prize cantata, given Dec. 3. The composer is a Philadelphia girl, a former pupil of Dr. David Wood at the Overbrook School for the Blind, and now of H. Alexander Matthews, the composer. Ernesto Berumen, the Mexican pianist, Orville Harrold, the tenor, Mabel Daniels, composer-pianist, William Simmons, American baritone, are among those scheduled to appear before the critical and perceptive audiences which the club assembles at each of its meetings. Helen Pulaski Innes is again to direct the chorus, Nina Pretzman, Howell is to wield the baton over the orchestra, and Mrs. Frederick W. Abbott's tact and self-effacement underwrite the continuing success of her presidency.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The second season of Promenade Concerts to be given by Sir Thomas Beecham in the New Theater, Manchester, extends from the end of September to the end of October. Among the novelties are a Neapolitan Suite for strings, by Esposito; "Persian Dance," from Moussorgsky's "Khovantchina"; "The Forgotten Rite," by John Ireland; and Wagner's overture to "Die Feen." The first half of one of the concerts is to be devoted to the works composed by artists attached to the Beecham organization—Percy Pitt, Julius Harrison, Eugene Goossens, Jr., and Hamilton Hart. All the well-known principals of the Opera Company are among the soloists, and the instrumentalists include Mr. Albert Sammons, Mr. Arthur Catterall, Miss Marjorie Hayward, Miss Bessie Rawlins, and Miss Tessie Thomas, violinists; Miss Fanny Davies, Miss Myra Hess, Mr. Frederick Dawson, and Mr. Anderson Tyrer, pianists. There are to be 24 concerts in all, and when to these are added the 15 Hallé concerts to be given during the season, it is a fair deduction that Manchester is well in advance of other provincial cities in the opportunities it offers of hearing adequate performances of the best orchestral music.

Much interest was given to an address at Balliol College, Oxford, on English folk song, by the fact that the lecturer (Mr. Frederick Keel) had only just returned from the prisoners' camp at Ruhlben in Germany. He said that he was allowed to introduce folk songs to his compatriots in the camp, and that they had a most cheering effect. In these days when the melodies of so much modern music had an elusive character, there was often a wish—perhaps almost an unconscious wish—for themes conceived in a more substantial mold, and for himself he knew of no antidote more effective than English folk songs. These tunes had a curious ring in a strange country, and especially in the place of which he had been speaking. The best way to proceed with folk songs, said the lecturer, was to divide it into four groups and to study each of these from the separate points of view of the historian, the antiquary, and the lover of folklore. The first group should consist of simple melodies with rarely more than one note to a syllable; the second group might perhaps be designated communal; while its modal influence would characterize the third; the last might be called a rhythmic group, and include several varieties of notes sometimes set to one syllable. By way of illustration Mr. Keel gave examples from each of the selected groups, singing the songs himself and afterward explaining their peculiarities and probable origins. Among those chosen were "Hunting the Wren," "The Little Turtle Dove," "Dabbling in the Dew," and "O Waly, Waly." In different countries, said the lecturer, the same song was often found to vary in its melodic figure or turn. It may be mentioned that Mr. Keel is the secretary of the London Folk Song Society.

Songs used to control, or to encourage the work of a number of men laboring together, are of very ancient date. In the book of Numbers xxi, 16-18, where the people of Israel are gathered together to dig a well, the words are used, "Then Israel sang this song, Spring up, O well; sing ye unto it." This, whole question of labor songs has been recently discussed in The Times, and it is there stated that, today in Norfolk, may be turned to a kind of swing-song, or chanty, taken up all down the line. The mention made in the article of the sea-chanty (shanty) is particularly interesting. There were two classes of songs used in the merchant service to enliven a dull job; the first, such as "Rio Grande," "Santy Anna," or "Whip Jamboree," for pumping or weighing anchor; and a second class of songs to secure unanimity of pull on a rope, such as "Shanadar," or "The Dead Horse," for hoisting a sail or rigging a mast.

The chanty-man went out with the wooden ship, and it is doubtful whether he ever held a place in the navy. The article referred to, it is affirmed that he was never recognized in the senior service, and that his place was there taken, though imperfectly, by the band. But this statement has led to a subsequent correspondence in which reference is made to a book of naval poetry, entitled "Path of Naval Fame," written by Lieut. H. B. Gascoigne (a marine officer who was serving on board the Melpomene frigate in 1805). "From this volume a line is quoted, 'Now with a song the bowlines well they haul.' A second correspondent, however, throws doubt upon the meaning of the word song in this connection, and says that it is frequently used both ashore and afloat to mean more than a cry. When men tail on to a rope and one 'sings out' to mark the pull, his cry is commonly described as a song. It is by no means a chanty, as it consists usually of a yelp and a growl, the yelp to call attention, and the growl to mark the pull. Poets and others often use the conventional symbol 'Yoe-ho' (Yo, heave-ho, Yoho) to designate this kind of song. The critic also points out that in Gascoigne's frigate in 1805, the anchor was weighed and the topsails hoisted to the music of the fifes. However, he grants that in very early times, before there was much discipline, songs of sea-labor were probably admitted in the royal ships.

In the vast military camps of today the activities of the Y. M. C. A. have taken so many forms that it is difficult to keep pace with all their developments. The educational work in particular is spreading in many directions, and not the least interesting

part of that work is the music section. Before joining the colors many of the men never thought of going to a concert for enjoyment or education; but situated as they are, they readily accept the musical entertainments provided in the huts. It cannot be said that the programs given are always of a high order, but even a rag-time tune or the sentimental modern ballad may bring a desire for better things. Recognizing this, and being dissatisfied with the condition of musical affairs in the Y. M. C. A. in France, Mr. Percy Scholes has made an appeal for the sum of £5000 for the provision of additional musical facilities in the 2000 huts and centers of the Y. M. C. A. at home and abroad. With the aid of a committee of the editors of musical papers and of various musical societies, nearly half that sum has already been contributed through private donations and from the proceeds of concerts. The main object of the movement is to encourage the soldiers music-making among the soldiers themselves, and for this purpose the need for music and musical instruments for the huts is very great. Gifts in kind have therefore also been solicited and a satisfactory response has been made to this further appeal.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At any song recital, at least one piece is fairly certain to be presented which makes little noticeable effect on the audience. The piece is sung, and nobody seems to care much about it, applause, such as there is, being apparently cold. But applause, surely, is not the sole test of the interest of listeners in a song. Other indications of their pleasure must be known to performers, because on the program of every serious vocalist are usually found selections which excite but moderate clapping of hands.

A song of this description was on the program of Miss Mabel Garrison, the soprano, when she appeared at Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Nov. 2 with Kurt Schindler as her accompanist. It was the "Nocturne" of Fauré, which was interpreted by singer and pianist in as musicianlike a manner as could be desired, but which was received by the audience with about as small noise as was politely possible.

Now some would say that the Fauré song made only slight stir, because it is a mediocre and unattractive work, and would go on to remark that the singer placed it on her program at the beginning of a group of pieces, to make it serve as the opening scene of an act in her afternoon's drama, intending to have approval grow from a quiet beginning to a loud climax. And no doubt such a view is plausible as far as a crescendo scheme of hand-clapping is concerned. But it is hardly to be supposed that a conscientious artist, like Miss Garrison, would deliberately pick out anything second-rate to sing, with the unabashed purpose of holding down the enthusiasm of her house.

If one said that the song was a scholarly written, well-meaning work which the public does not happen to take, the argument would be better, but still it might not settle the question. For who will say that this song, or any of the other songs of Fauré, is a failure? Fauré's music, indeed, seldom leaves people applauding; yet it undeniably does leave them thinking. It never, perhaps, takes a strong hold on their feelings, and still it invariably gains their respectful attention.

A strangely persistent, though altogether unobtrusive, figure Fauré must be accounted among French composers. He is, in fact, one of the best-known and the most successful of the least-advertised figures of the French art. Officially speaking, he is one of the foremost Frenchmen of the day, being the director of the Paris Conservatory. But if he is the head of a great music school, he represents no school of musical writing. He sides neither with the conservative d'Indy camp nor with the radical Ravel camp. He is friendly, however, to both. He is the despair of certain of his fellow countrymen, on account of his calmly intellectual temperament, his broad views and his uncontentious habits.

Among those to whom he has been a cause of perplexity are people interested in the French theater, who have not understood why the chief administrator of the conservatory should control the dramatic as well as the musical teaching of the institution. Noteworthy among these have been Max Maureye, George Grand and Eugene Brieux. On one occasion, Brieux, talking in Paris on the subject of the reform of the conservatory, referred to the director as a haughty and despotic man, with caressing ways. He spoke in criticism of Fauré, the government official; but without meaning to, he described perfectly Fauré, the composer. For the words that precisely suit Fauré's songs, which great artists like to perform and which audiences evidently like to hear, though they applaud them very temperately, are those of Brieux. The songs are haughty in mood, despotic in form, caressing in melody.

The "Nocturne" was an item in a long program, of chiefly French and English texts, at the Garrison recital. Other numbers were very spiritedly applauded, especially those that displayed the agility of the soprano's voice and those which had touches of sentiment and humor.

The Paris Symphony Orchestra, André Messager, conductor, appeared in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Nov. 3, just before starting on the southern swing of its circuit of the United States. The principal number on the program, the "Fantastic" symphony of Berlioz, was played in a

manner that quite contradicted the standards set up here in past years by orchestras of German proclivities. Mr. Messager's interpretation showed no tendency whatever to take the title of the symphony literally, as have the interpretations of men the public is used to. The Frenchman's interpretation was as different from that of Mahler, for example, who, as conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra, formerly presented the piece, as could be imagined. German conductors in the years before the war rather preferred the "Fantastic" symphony to other works in the French repertory, because, perhaps, it flatters the German school both by looking back to the Beethoven tradition, and by looking forward to the methods of the modern symphonic poem writers. Roman Rolland expressed impatience with certain of them for exaggerating the importance of this composition, which Berlioz wrote early in his career, and registered his own preference for the music of "The Damnation of Faust" and "The Trojans."

The Paris orchestra performed the symphony quietly, securing its shading by fine distinctions of tone power rather than by alternations of outburst and hush. Of especial delicacy was the handling of the third movement, where exquisite oboe and English horn playing and an almost vocal lightness and sensitiveness of kettle-drum playing, with one man to each of the four drums, prevailed. Another achievement in concentration and reserve was the general crescendo of the fourth movement, which grew from a small volume of sound at the beginning to a full volume at the close, but without hint of noise even in the concluding chord.

The other numbers on the program were the "Wallenstein's Camp" of D'Indy, the nocturne and fable of Fauré, the symphonic variations for piano and orchestra of Franck (Alfred Cortot, soloist) and the "España" of Chabrier. In the next few weeks, the orchestra will visit cities of the South, proceeding on a route which takes it through Atlanta and New Orleans to the cities of Texas. At about Christmas time it will be on the Pacific Coast. At the beginning of 1919, it will make the return journey East, coming by way of Minneapolis and Chicago and arriving back in New York the middle of January.

There are those who wonder whether Mr. Gatti, the Italian director of the Metropolitan Opera House, in preparing for his stage Verdi's old work, "Forza del Destino," which outside of conservatories is hardly more than a name, has yielded to a desire of his great tenor, Mr. Caruso, to wear the cloak and sword of Don Alvaro and to sing some unfamiliar arias, or to a desire of his chorus men to put on the uniform of Don Alvaro's soldiers and to sing their way victoriously into the fight against the Germans. If the stirring battle song in the work, "Morte ai Tedeschi!" accounts for the revival, it will not be the first time that Italian opera has espoused the cause of freedom, or that Verdi has furnished a rallying call.

The Metropolitan Opera Company opens its season on the evening of Nov. 11, presenting "Samson and Delilah," by Saint-Saëns, with Mr. Caruso and Mme. Homer in the principal rôles, and with Robert Cozzino, baritone, appearing for the first time. The company presents "Aida" on the evening of Nov. 13, with Giulio Grimi, tenor, and Luigi Montesanto, baritone, appearing for the first time. It presents "The Daughter of the Regiment" on the evening of Nov. 14, with Mme. Hempel and Mr. Scotti in the leading rôles. It gives its first performance of Verdi's old work, "La Forza del Destino," on the evening of Nov. 15, with Miss Rosa Ponselle, Miss Alice Gentile, Mr. Caruso and Mr. de Luca as the quartet of principals. It presents "Thais," with Miss Farrar and Mr. Cozzino as the principals at the matinee of Nov. 16.

For the forty-third season of the Bach Choir the works to be undertaken include a new composition by Frank Bridge, "Seadrift," by Delius, "Stabat Mater" by Verdi, and "La Damselle Elue" by Debussy. Bach's "Christmas" oratorio (two parts) and a selection of carols will be sung in Westminster Abbey, by permission of the Dean on Dec. 20.

All streets lead to Broadway. That is how the city is built. And that is why New Yorkers, desiring to express themselves by means of a little open-air community music on the evening when the report of German surrender was divulged, went out upon the thoroughfare which leads from the Battery to Kingsbridge to give their concert. Remarkable performers the dwellers on Manhattan Island showed themselves that night, especially upon the sleighbell, the cowbell and the toy horn. They did not confine their show to Broadway, either. A large number of them preferred the Avenue of the Allies, where such a thing as an impromptu corner sing, with accompaniment of street piano, had a chance to be heard, or an improvised procession, led by a tinpan drum corps, had a chance to move.

And to think of it! Right between these two currents of popular instrumental and vocal celebration, in a hall on Fifty-Seventh Street, just as though nothing had happened to change the course of history, an audience listened in aristocratic calm to a presentation by the Boston Symphony Orchestra of perhaps the most serious piece of music ever written, the D minor symphony of Franck, with Pierre Monteux conducting. No doubt there were academically minded people in Athens who behaved in the same sort of way on the evening of the victory of Marathon.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY SOCIETY'S CONCERT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Symphony Society of New York, Walter Damrosch, Conductor.—First concert, Carnegie Hall, New York, with Leo Ornstein, pianist, assisting. The program: Beethoven, symphony No. 7 in A; Debussy, andantino and scherzo from quartet, arranged for string orchestra; MacDowell, concerto for piano and orchestra in D minor.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The classics are a bower of repose to the indolent musician. Learned by him once for all in his youth at the conservatory, they remain always in his memory and do not require an inconvenient amount of rehearsing before a performance. Known to the public from constant presentation in concert halls and from much description in print, they do not have to be urged on unwilling or skeptical ears. They merely have to be practiced through casually and played about as well as the last time, and applause is assured.

Of all the beds of roses to be found in the orchestral repertory perhaps none is more inviting to the easy-going musician than the seventh symphony of Beethoven. It is so logical in its structure that it can never slip from the memory of players who have once learned it; and it is so ingratiating in its rhythms and so appealing in its sound that it cannot fail to win the attention of listeners. Given the first eight measures of the andantino, and the rest of the movement is inevitable. Not a note could be different. Once let the bassoons set up their low-toned, dissyllabic tremolos to the chatter of the lighter instruments in the scherzo, and the whole song, with its refrains, sings itself.

This symphony, therefore, was one of the best imaginable pieces with which an orchestra like the New York Symphony Society, an organization that rather constitutionally prefers bestowing the easy bounty of tone and execution to offering the fruits of laborious interpretation, should begin the season. But doubt should not be thrown upon the seriousness of Mr. Damrosch and his men at their first appearance of the winter. For though their program in its first member was simple, and though in its second member—an arrangement for string orchestra, without double basses, of two movements of the Debussy quartet—it was popular, nevertheless, in its third member, the MacDowell piano concerto in D minor, with Mr. Ornstein as soloist, it was something not far from solemn. The great American who composed this concerto is nearly always in a penumbra of melancholy, but here he is farther than common in the shadow, almost, indeed, at the place where melancholy glowers into despair.

From the standpoint of orchestral playing, the whole performance was of the highest quality. From the standpoints also of conducting and solo piano playing, it was of the same quality.

CHICAGO MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—While the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, which resumed its concerts last Friday and Saturday (Nov. 1-2), did not offer any composition whose distinguishing characteristic was novelty, it presented two works—Sinding's "Rondo Infinito" and the E flat major symphony by Enesco—which have but infrequently been represented in the repertory. Moreover, it offered to its patrons the labors of Toscha Seidel, that pupil of Leopold Auer who already had made some stir in the concert halls of New York.

Mr. DeLamar again was the conductor. As the second and third weeks of the regular season had been interrupted by the determination of the municipal authorities to close the theaters and the halls, Mr. DeLamar had found opportunity to make much music with his men, for the rehearsals had proceeded just as usual. The beneficial results of this practice were made evident at the concert. The conductor was more at ease than he had been at the opening performance of the season; his bat was freer, his interpretative notions more clearly and more definitely expressed. There can be no doubt that the Orchestral Association, temporarily deprived of the services of Mr. Stock, have done wisely in availing themselves of those of this present leader of their men.

Sinding's "Rondo Infinito," which opened the program, is not one of the most familiar examples of the Norwegian composer's strivings. The rondo in it is not concerned with the musical design that was so dear to the artistic souls of those writers who belonged to what rather indubitably is known as the "classical" period. Sinding took his title from a rather incoherent poem by the Danish author, Holger Drachmann. Inspiration stood coldly aloof when the poet set down his verses and it did not approach Sinding enthusiastically when that composer thus put his mind to write his music. The "Rondo Infinito" is, however, such a thing as an impromptu corner sing, with accompaniment of street piano, had a chance to be heard, or an improvised procession, led by a tinpan drum corps, had a chance to move.

Enesco's symphony makes a deeper impression upon the ear. The Rumanian master never, perhaps, is seized with strong emotional impulses but he is in possession of no little individuality of style. His understanding of color and effect is admirable and holds the listener's attention by musical utterances that are not as the utterances of other men. The symphony is one of those compositions which improve with repeated hearing. There was considerable public interest in the exercises of Mr. Seidel.

That virtuoso, like many of Professor Auer's students, is in possession of youth as well as of talent. Following the example of Jascha Heifetz, he took the concerto by Tchaikowsky as the medium for the disclosure of his gifts. Mr. Seidel's squat figure, as well as the limbs belonging to it, works energetically in the interpretation of the music. The performance of the young man belongs to the temperamental school. His playing of the concerto was brilliant, emotional, lacking somewhat in restraint. The clear and noble manner of Heifetz is foreign to the accomplishments of Seidel and the latter leans much more than the former upon mere spectacular effect. With those accomplishments are of no ordinary worth.

This concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra is the sole contribution made this week to the musical season. Harold Bauer was to have given a recital in Kimball Hall but at the eleventh hour he canceled it.

MUSIC IN BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Jascha Heifetz, who, beginning with his first appearance in Boston, has always crowded Symphony Hall when he gave a concert, repeated his achievement on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 3. Through a program made up of a few classic trifles and two or three sonatas or concertos much favored by violinists to exhibit their technique, his audience followed him, waiting—in vain—for something besides flawless technique and mere beauty of tone. Enkindling nothing but admiration and wonder at his technical ability, in the hearers, Mr. Heifetz seems the Boreau of violinists—a flawless draftsman, a capable craftsman, yet lacking the rare and exuberant sincere urge that sets the true artist apart from his fellows, the inspiration that uses hand and arm for something besides exhibitions of skill. Mr. Heifetz, however, is young, and when he arrives at the measure of the fullness of his artistic stature, having something to say with his superb technical equipment, what a fiddler he will make!

In the evening of Sunday, Nov. 3, John McCormack also crowded Symphony Hall with a throng of those who like to hear songs sung. Although not in especially good voice, and presenting a program of no marked excellence, yet Mr. McCormack gave a great deal of pleasure to his ballad audience chiefly through his remarkable enunciation. To an audience of this sort the song's the thing. If it be not clearly told, no amount of tone quality or fine singing will atone. Mr. McCormack, of course, has a voice of great beauty, but in addition—and is this not the chief factor of his great popularity?—he has the ability to sing the English language so that it can be understood.

Mme. Helen Stanley, the soprano singer, and Mr. Raoul Laparra, the French composer-pianist, took an enthusiastic and thoroughly satisfied audience on "A Musical Journey Through Spain" on the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 2. Symphony Hall is not the place for this kind of intimate entertainment, and the enjoyment would have been greater in a smaller hall, but the enterprising musicians in preparing and setting forth something new in the way of a concert is to be commended and emulated. There are other countries besides Spain which loom large in musical literature. Italy, for instance. There are others which are not so familiar—South America for instance—but which doubtless would be worth traveling through if such cicerones as Mme. Stanley and Mr. Laparra could be secured.

MUSIC IN ST. LOUIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—After a thorough discussion in the board of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra it has been decided that the playing of a concert each week throughout the season without any Beethoven, Mozart, Schumann and Schubert would be an extremely difficult undertaking. While no modern German music will be played, it is pointed out that most orchestras are including the composers mentioned in their programs for this season. It is extremely doubtful that any Wagner, Strauss or the more modern school of Teutonic composers will be heard here.

Max Zach, conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, has announced that symphonies for the earlier concerts are the "New World" of Dvorak and the fifth of Tchaikowsky, the Rachmaninoff symphony, the César Franck symphony and the Berlioz "Fantastic" symphony. Other pieces will be Ballantyne's "Eve of St. Agnes," after Keats' poem; Saint-Saëns' "Phaëton" and d'Indy's "Istar." A novelty announced is a symphonic poem, having an incidental solo for the viola d'amour. This is a new American work and will have its first performance in St. Louis at the concerts of Dec. 13 and 14. The viola d'amour will be played by Henri Casadesau. Other novelties on the schedule are a manuscript composition, "Tragic Overture," by Dr. A. T. Davidson, and "La Procession Nocturne," by Henri Rabaud.

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The Frost

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Spreading fronds of your ferns
Flatten their sparkling veins
In mazes over my window:
A forest of royal palms—
Plumy and shadowy white—
Mimic, in mid-winter's dream,
The wonder of southern clime:
Tangled boscage of crystal,
Ridges, mounting opaque, hide the
pane
And only through one little crevice,
Can I look to the city beyond.

O, illusions, illusions of sense,
How you cloud and screen the
mind's window!

Sometimes with imagery rare,
Often, thick blur of confusion:
Till the Sun of Truth smites it, and
lo!

The cloud melts a little—here,
there—

And we catch a glimpse of beyond!
When will the window be clear,
And show me—radiant, plain—
The city not built by hands,
Eternal and real,
And lying foursquare!

Kipling's Short Stories

Kipling, Lafcadio Hearn says in "Interpretations of Literature," "is, without any comparison whatever, the greatest writer of short stories in English, greater even than Stevenson at his best; there is absolutely no one with whom to compare him among English writers; to find comparison with him we must go to France. France produced in Maupassant perhaps the greatest short story writer in the whole history of literature; and it is only with Maupassant that I think Kipling can be compared. Mr. Gosse thinks otherwise, and finds that Kipling might be compared in some respects with Pierre Loti. But Mr. Gosse made this remark five or six years ago; I do not think he would say the same thing today. Loti, moreover, is not a short story writer, but a sketch writer, and the only point in which he resembles Kipling is that both men have their nervous sensibilities developed to a degree rare in ordinary human beings. But the difference . . . is enormous. Loti is all eye, ear, smell, taste. Kipling is all mind and eye.

"There is nothing sensuous in his material; there is sensitiveness extraordinary, but it is the sensitiveness of facts in their relations to mental perception. He is supremely impersonal when at his best, and in this he resembles Maupassant, and also that other great story writer, Voltaire. But neither Maupassant nor Kipling

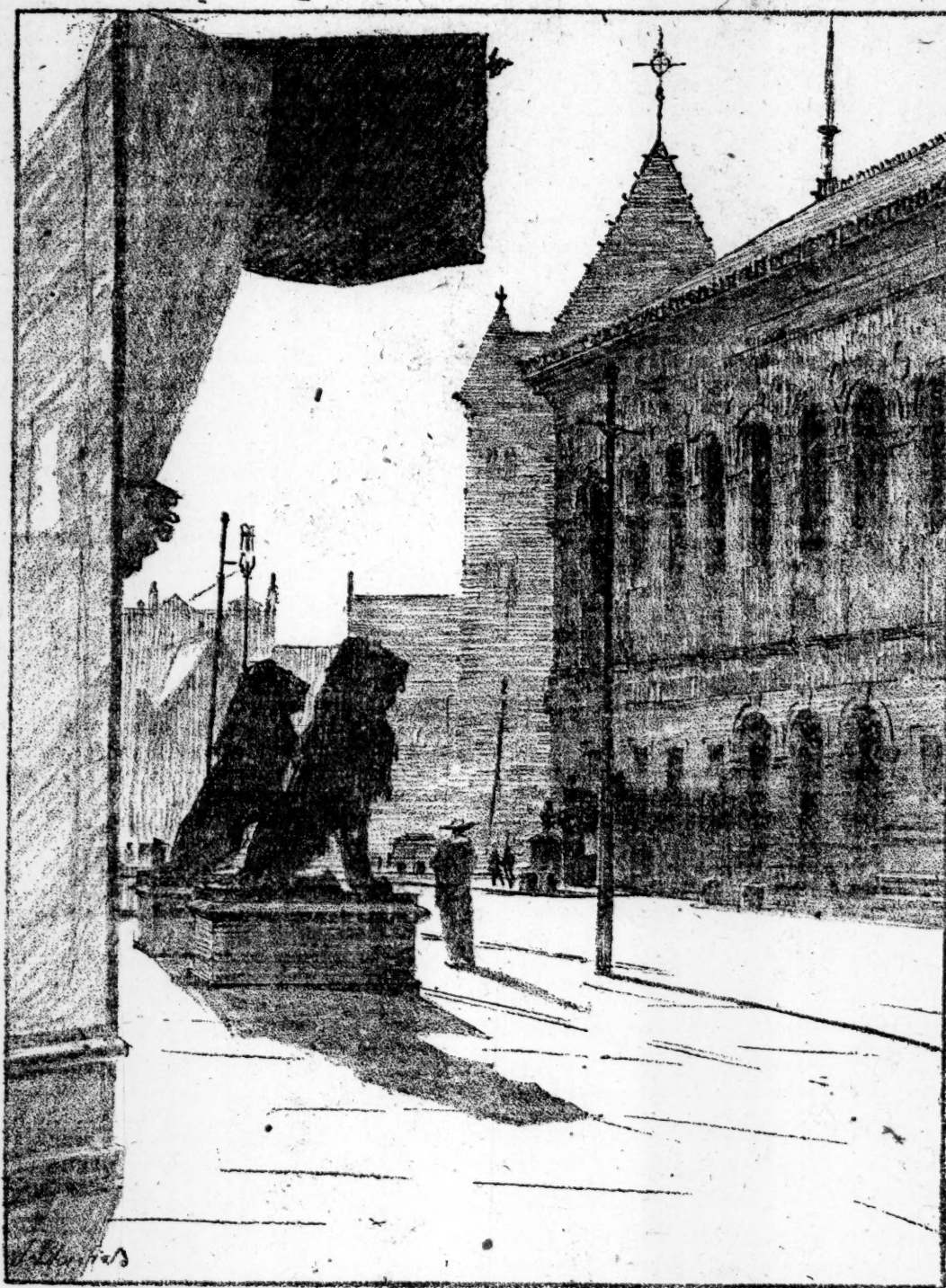
ever wrote from imagination as did Voltaire. They resemble him only in strength and in the impersonality of their style. In Maupassant's case, as in Kipling's, the severity is even greater than in Voltaire's. Neither writer, in telling a story, describes; or rather both describe without describing. They do not tell you that a man is so many feet high, or that a woman's hair is just of such a color, or that a street is built in just such a way, or that a landscape had just such an appearance; but they can make you see the man, the woman, the street or the landscape much more plainly than almost anybody else could do who should attempt it. I say almost anybody else, because here the young French lieutenant, Loti, presents us with another and very different nineteenth century phenomenon. He can describe! As a rule, however, literary experience has shown, in our own time, that descriptions either of persons or of nature are not essential to good story-telling, and that a strong artist can do much better without them. I am speaking of general rules only. When Maupassant went to Africa simply to study nature he thought himself justified in description, and the world thanks him for 'Au Desert.' So when Kipling has occasion at rare moments to speak of memories of extraordinary places which he has seen, and which very few other persons have seen, he describes just enough to make an everlasting picture in your mind. But this, remember, is very rare, and has little connection with his art of story-telling.

"No other story writer, always excepting Maupassant, is so much the reverse of prolix. The great art of telling a story depends just as much upon knowing what not to say, as upon knowing what to say; but the natural tendency of nearly all story-tellers is to say more than is necessary. Kipling is a great object lesson of the contrary virtue. He never says more than just enough to convey the idea desired, never uses more adjectives than he can help, and never uses a weak one. In his choice of words he shows exactly the same sort of care that a poet shows in work of the first order. No one has managed to produce great effects with so few words. Some of his stories are only two or three pages long, but you will never forget those two or three pages after having read them, nor will you forget some extraordinary uses of words in those two or three pages—uses that give to the words an altogether new force and color. Simplicity is the apparent quality of the style, produced by anything but simple methods. The sentences are hard, very short and very strong; they succeed each other like a rapid succession of powerful blows; they strike the imagination so as to produce that feeling of astonishment mixed with pleasure to which the French have given the name 'inquietude,' and to which Mr. Gosse has given the name of 'intellectual uneasiness.' Something of intellectual uneasiness is produced by any very superior power which manifests itself to us through literature."

Thucydides

It is pretty clear that Thucydides spent a large part of a life in gathering materials and writing his history. The mass of facts which he set down or stored away in his memory must have been enormous. He was a man of business, and had a home in Thrace as well as in Athens, traveling, probably, at fairly frequent intervals, between the two places; but the main portion of the first forty years of his life was undoubtedly spent in Athens, where, during those glorious years of peace and the process of beautifying the city, he received the best education that a man could get. To walk about the city and view the buildings and statues was both directly and indirectly a refining influence. As Thucydides himself said of the works which the Athenian saw around him, "the daily delight of them banishes gloom."

There was the opportunity to talk with as good conversers as the world has ever known, and he undoubtedly saw much of the men who were making history. There was the great theater and the sublime poetry. In a world, the daily life of Thucydides was adapted to the gathering of a mass of historical materials of the best sort, and his daily walk, his reading, his intense thought gave him an intellectual grasp of the facts. Of course he was a genius, and he wrote in an effective literary style, but seemingly his natural parts and acquired talents are directed to this: A digestion of his materials and a compression of his narrative without taking the vigor out of his story in a manner which I believe to be without parallel. He devoted a life to writing a volume. His years after the peace was broken, his career as a general, his banishment and enforced residence in Thrace, his visit to the countries of the Peloponnesian allies with whom Athens was at war, all these gave him a signal opportunity to gather materials, and to assimilate them in the gathering. We may fancy him looking at an alleged fact on all sides, and turning it over and over in his mind. We know that he must have meditated long on ideas, opinions, and events, and the result is a brief, pithy narrative. Tradition hath it that Demosthenes copied out this history eight times, or even learned it by heart. Chatham, urging the removal of the British forces from Boston, had reason to refer to the history of Greece, and that he might impress it upon the lords that he knew whereof he spoke, declared, "I have read Thucydides," James Ford Rhodes.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Boylston Street, Boston

Boston streets, famous enough for their eccentricity of direction in the heart of the city, by that very curiousness of travel opening many picturesque vistas, sometimes take a straight path. Still, in spite of this occasional rectitude, they may show to the seeing eye such apposition of bulks and spaces as may well bring to mind Whistler's aphorism in picture-making concerning "the fantastic balance of space."

At this particular point on Boylston Street, between the pyramidal pile of Trinity Church and its parish house, their details lost in the haze of shadow thrown by the light of morning, the shadowed side of the Public Library, its details felt rather than seen, and the dark and imperial bulk of a couple of sculptured lions familiar to every habitué of Boylston Street in the vicinity of Copley Square, is to be seen a "bit," to use a painter's word, dramatic and picturesque.

These friendly lions, placidly aloof, in leonine calmness overlooking the heads of the passing wayfarers, in sculptural contemplation gazing at things unseen across the way, are a landmark at the beginning of the day's work to many a one of the "eight o'clock brigade." As welcome a signal as they are of the day's end to the home-faring worker. The morning sun floods the more brightly for the space of sky withheld by the sign above them, and for the dark height of the lordly beasts below, the luminously shadowed pile of Trinity beyond seems the further off, though but a scant two blocks away, the other side of Copley Square.

Ruskin's First Visit to Hawarden

Ruskin had written an article in "The Nineteenth Century" which had greatly interested Mr. Gladstone, and it was made the occasion of an invitation to Hawarden, we read in "Some Hawarden Letters," written to Mrs. Drew (Miss Mary Gladstone), arranged by Lisle March-Phillips and Bertram Christian. "The invitation was accepted but not without trepidation. From his 'Master,' as he was fond of calling Carlyle, Ruskin had imbibed terrible ideas of the great Liberal statesman, and a fellow guest traveling down with him to Hawarden discovered that he had actually armed himself with a telegram of recall which he carried in his pocket, and with the help of which he promised himself he could escape at any moment if he found the situation unendurable. His precautions, as it turned out, were needless. Indeed, his going was in curious contrast to his coming. He came as suspiciously as a wild animal approaching a trap. He left, a warm and almost intimate friend of the family.

"Mr. Ruskin came," is an entry in Mr. Gladstone's diary on Jan. 12, 1878. "We had much conversation, interesting, of course, as it must always be with him." And three days later comes

the entry. "Mr. Ruskin went at 10:45. In some respects an unrivaled guest, and those important respects, too!"

"From a rough diary kept by Dr. Holland we get a glimpse or two of an event which was evidently felt to have a flavor of its own. 'The amusement of the meeting between the two lay in the absolute contrast between them at every point on which conversation could conceivably turn. The brimming optimism of Mr. Gladstone, hoping all things, believing all things, came clashing up at every turn against the inveterate pessimism of Mr. Ruskin, who saw nothing else on every side but a world rushing headlong down into the pit.

"They might talk on the safest of topics and still the contrast was inevitable. We heard Gladstone get on Homer's Iliad, with a sense that there at least all would be well; what was our despair when we realized that in the poetic record of some prehistoric exchange Mr. Gladstone was showing how thoroughly Homer had entered into those principles of barter which modern economic science could justify. As he paused in an eloquent exposition for a response from his listeners, Mr. Ruskin said in a tone of bitter regret, 'And to think that the devil of Political Economy was alive even then.'

At another time Walter Scott was upmost. Here, indeed, we thought, was common ground; but Mr. Gladstone unfortunately dropped the remark that "Sir Walter Scott had made Scotland," and on Mr. Ruskin's inquiry as to the meaning of the phrase, Mr. Gladstone began telling us of the amazing contrast between the means of communication in Scotland before Sir Walter wrote compared with the present day. He poured out stores of most interesting characteristic memories of his days, when one coach a week ran between this town and that, and of the strange isolation of the human life hidden away in the Highlands, and with this triumphantly compared the number of coaches and char-a-bancs, etc., that were conveying masses of happy trippers up and down the Trossachs. Mr. Ruskin's face had been deepening with horror, and at last he could bear it no longer. "But, my dear sir," he broke out, "that is not making Scotland, that is unmaking it!"

"A few passages from the diary of Canon E. B. Otley, who was then working under the Rector of Hawarden, . . . will cast a ray or two of light on this memorable visit. "Jan. 12 (Sat.), 1878.—I had the joyous honor of dining at the Castle with Ruskin and Holland of Christ Church. I asked how the Hinksey work (the road near Oxford which Ruskin and a band of undergraduates set out to make) progressed. After shaking both my hands, as those of one of his 'diggers,' he mournfully admitted its failure, owing to the want of an earnest spirit in the undergrads. They played at it. 'It is only one of the many signs of the diabolical condition of Oxford.' His talk at dinner was altogether delightful. Nevertheless there was an utter hopelessness; a real, pure despair beneath the sunlight of his smile, and ringing through all he said. Why it does not wholly

paralyze him I cannot make out. He pitched into Museums, and natural science in general, as tending to fix attention upon all Nature's mistakes and failures. . . . He insisted that we were never to look at, to think of, anything unlovely, impure, horrible; we were to remedy evils by bringing up the good against them—to scathe and annihilate them. This was true of social reforms also. In reply to Holland, he urged that for practical purposes we knew right and wrong sufficiently; or, rather, we had enough knowledge of what beauty, truth, and goodness were, to work and live in. There was no need to learn negatively; simply go forward, look forward; never look backward. . . . Again in reply to Mr. Gladstone, Ruskin said: 'For at least twenty years past I have made it a rule to know nothing about doubtful and controverted facts—nothing but what is absolutely certain. I do not care for opinions, views, speculations, whose truth is doubtful. I wish to know only true things; and there are enough of them to take a full lifetime to learn. . . .

"Why is there not an absolutely truthful newspaper in the world?"

To Whom Shall the World Belong?

To whom shall the world henceforth belong.

And who shall go up and possess it?

To the Great-Hearts—the Strong Who will suffer no wrong.

And where they find evil redress it.

To the Men of Great Mind Set on lifting their kind.

Who, regardless of danger, will do it.

To the Men of Goodwill, Who would cure all Life's ill.

And whose passion for peace will ensue it.

To the Men who will bear Their full share of Life's care.

And will rest not till wrongs be all righted.

To the Stalwarts who toil 'Mid the seas of turmoil.

Till the Haven of Safety be sighted.

To these shall the world henceforth belong.

And they shall go up and possess it; Overmuch, overlong, has the world suffered wrong.

We are here by God's help to redress it.

—From "The Fiery Cross," by John Oxenham.

Landmarks

Speech, the alphabet, Mount Sinai, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Nazareth, the wandering of the nations, the feudal system, Magna Charta, gunpowder, printing, the Reformation, the mariner's compass, America—here are some of the great landmarks of human motion.—Motley.

The Sea and the Mountain

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE one hundred and fourteenth Psalm might be termed the Psalm of the Unreality of Matter. To the man in the street this, no doubt, may at first blush seem fantastic, to say the least of it. But let the man in the street, if he professes to be a Christian, remember that the parting of the Red Sea before Moses was not more miraculous than the walking upon Galilee by Jesus, the receding of the stream of Jordan from the feet of them that bore the ark more wonderful than the feeding of the multitude, or the flowing of the water from the rock stranger than the turning of water into wine. Yet Jesus said, speaking of all men and of all times, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also."

Now what were these works? They were one and all based on his ability to demonstrate the utter unreality of matter. And, this being so, there was no difference between the Red Sea fleeing and a mountain skipping, in the picturesque phraseology of the east, between Jordan being driven back and a little hill gamboling as a lamb, and nothing stranger in any of them than in the destruction of the theory of gravity involved in the walking on the water; the elimination of space necessitated by the crossing of Tiberias in a moment; the reduction of thoughts into things, as in the case of the tribute money; the alteration of substances in the change of water into wine; the enlargement of concrete matter in the feeding of the multitudes; to say nothing of the raising of the dead. Yet Christ Jesus not only said that any one who believed on him should repeat his miracles or, to put it more accurately, his demonstrations, he added to this the promise, "And greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father."

Now theologians have, for centuries, garbled the translation of the New Testament by rendering the two Greek words *miracles* and *demonia* as miracle, though neither of them ever has meant any such thing; the first meaning a sign or demonstration, the second, an act of power. Nor have they even been satisfied with this. Recognizing that they were on thin ice in garbling the Greek translation, they have proceeded to manipulate the Latin, and to alter the Latin equivalents of the Greek words, *signum* and *virtus*, into the totally extraneous term *miraculum*. And then, losing all sense of shame, they have finished by endowing the word miracle with a supernatural significance which never belonged to it. Even then they have been simply hoist with their own petard, for the writer of the Fourth Gospel never took the possibility of their quondam into consideration, and, in the passage quoted above, placed in the mouth of Jesus the word *teia* or works, thus impaling the delinquents on the horn of the dilemma of reconstructing the Greek language, or the horn of an escape by means of bluff.

To do the theologians justice they did not quite see where they were getting to in starting on a reconstruction of the Greek language, whilst their intense belief in the reality of matter made the demonstrations of Christ Jesus either miraculous to them, in the sense of supernatural, or else purely legendary. Theology, therefore, not unnaturally, compromised with them as supernatural; criticism, more suo, dismissed them as "aberglaube." The truth, of course, was that theology and criticism were both wrong. The miracle, in the definition of Mrs. Eddy, on page 591 of Science and Health, is "That which is divinely natural, but must be learned humanly; a phenomenon of Science." A more perfect definition, it would surely be difficult to find.

To the material or human mind, the carnal mind, that is to say, or the mind of the flesh, the idea of a mountain skipping like a ram, or a little hill like a lamb, was, of course, merely a poetical flight of fancy on the part of the Psalmist. What the Psalmist really meant, however, was something pregnant with meaning for those with ears to hear. Just as Moses had carved a way through the Red Sea, and Joshua another through the Jordan, by means of an understanding of the unreality of matter, so the hills and mountains could be removed by a similar demonstration of scientific knowledge. Centuries later Jesus put exactly the same truth a little differently. The disciples, it will be remembered, had failed to demonstrate their ability to prove their understanding of the Science of Truth, as Paul calls it, by healing the epileptic boy. After, however, Jesus had healed him, they sought the reason of their failure. Then it was that Jesus explained to them that there was no difference between healing epilepsy and moving a mountain: "Then came the disciples to Jesus apart, and said, Why could not we cast him out? And Jesus said unto them, Because of your unbelief; for verily I say unto you, If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, Remove hence to yonder place; and it shall remove; and nothing shall be impossible unto you."

"What ailed thee, O thou sea, that thou felledest? Thou Jordan, that thou wast driven back? Ye mountains, that ye skipped like rams? And ye little hills, like lambs?" There is the Hebrew poet, in the

wonderful imagery of the east, anticipating the words and the imagery of Jesus the Christ, for is it not obvious that what each of them meant was just what Mrs. Eddy means, when she writes on page 114 of "Science and Health," "Science shows that what is termed matter is but the subjective state of what is termed by the author *mortal mind*." Matter being, then, simply a state of mind, and this is admitted in all ordinary idealistic philosophy, a mountain is no more or no less a mental picture than the water in Galilee, the loaves and the fishes, or the tribute money, or than the tide of Jordan and the Red Sea. Should a man, then, realize this sufficiently to heap up the waters of the Red Sea and Jordan, to walk on those of Galilee, to feed the multitudes, and find the tribute money, could he not cause the hills to skip and the mountain to be removed to yonder place? If, then, epilepsy can be removed, why can not a mountain? That, surely, was what Jesus meant to demand from his disciples. The world has stumbled over his reply because it has striven to evolve unreal matter from a real mind. Mrs. Eddy saw that this was exactly where the crux of the materialistic idealist lay, and found the solution of the problem in the spiritual idealism of the Bible. The human mind, she insisted, was just as unreal as its own subjective condition could be. It was, in short, nothing but the supposititious counterfeit of divine Mind, which has made man, spiritual and not material, in its own image and likeness.

The Incoming Tide

Grey-glimmering through the dusky air
The spectral cliffs loom o'er the sea,
And up the strand tumultuously
The windy tidal billows tear;
How stern yon rock—nay, look once
more,
The heedless waves above it pour!

Borne inwards o'er the spray-swept
land
In thunder booms the sea's command.
—William Sharp.

With Equal Faith

If a man has faith he will cooperate with equal faith everywhere; if he has not faith, he will continue to live like the rest of the world, whatever company he is joined to. To cooperate, in the highest as well as the lowest sense, means to get our living together.—Thoreau.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, NOV. 9, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Marquess Okuma's Views

ONE of the most interesting problems which will be presented at the peace council when it meets, will be the claims put forward by Japan. The Japanese outlook is necessarily somewhat different from that of all the other powers engaged in the war, unless it be that of China. This does not, naturally, mean that the aims of Japan and China are in any way similar, far from it. But it does mean that the Japanese and the Chinese mentalities are in a way one, just as the mentalities of the western peoples are in a way one. A man who understands the East so well as Mr. Kipling, would probably be the first to admit that the West never yet had understood the East, and this in a limited way is absolutely true. The East and the West never will understand each other until they have done with the makeshifts of politics and the antagonisms of social viewpoints, and agree to meet on a common basis of Principle. And until then, Mr. Kipling is right in saying that the East and the West will never meet. But they can meet at that time and on that basis. The point, however, for the moment is that even so understanding a critic of Eastern ways as Mr. Kipling is willing to admit that the Eastern and the Western outlooks are so many poles asunder that the one cannot understand the other today.

This being so it is always necessary to approach the Far Eastern question with a recognition of this at least temporarily indisputable fact. But, when all has been said and done, there is no reason why the elements of political thought in the East and in the West should not be equally easily comprehensible. That they may be easily comprehensible is manifest to anyone who will carefully read the view of Japanese politics contained in the special cable to this paper, printed in the issue of Friday last. In the article in question, the political point of view in Japan is set out with discernment and with sympathy. And, as a result, the reader may gain some appreciation of the point of view which the Marquess Okuma, or whoever shall represent Japan at the peace council, will bring to that conference.

Now it may as well be pointed out, before going any further, that there is an element of danger in program making. Mr. Wilson has put forth his famous fourteen points, as a general foundation for any treaty of peace negotiated. In Mr. Wilson's case this was a prime necessity. Negotiations for a conference could not be opened with Germany resting, to use a French military term, en l'air. But when the Marquess Okuma followed with a nine terms program, the danger confronting the peace conference became instantly apparent. If each of the powers, great or small, which will occupy a seat at that conference, is to put forth a program in advance, the last state of the famous meeting may easily be worse than the first. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the other powers will restrain themselves from issuing such programs, for the very simple reason that the issuance of these provoke comment and criticism, and will bring a mass of half-digested criticism to the conference which would be best left outside.

When the program of the Marquess Okuma is examined, it appears at first sight to be colorless enough. That, as a matter of fact, is the way of many ably drawn diplomatic documents. It is, indeed, to those who know, rather in what they do not say than in what they do say that their interest lies. And it may as well be pointed out immediately that the Marquess Okuma's program is no exception to the rule. The real danger point for Japan, at the forthcoming peace conference, is never so much as touched upon. It is left out of sight, so that the man in the street who does not follow politics with the closeness of the trained diplomatist, might very easily forget that it existed. The Marquess Okuma talks quite frankly of the German possessions in the Pacific and elsewhere. He has a word to say about the African colonies, about the German bases in the Pacific, he hazards an opinion that Australia will hold on to New Guinea, and incidentally suggests that the Marshall, the Caroline, and the Ladrones islands, which he casually remarks are valueless, shall remain in the possession of Japan. Then he goes a little further, and proposes that the cable between Tsing-tau and the South Seas, as well as the Tsinan railway, should find an ownership in Tokyo. He has even something to say about the future of Siberia, in respect of special privileges there for Japan in the future. But when he has finished, and said all that he apparently intends to say, he has made no reference whatever to Kiaochow.

Now it so happens that this question of Kiaochow is, and the Marquess knows it, the danger point of Japan's policy in the East. Japan has no claim whatever to Kiaochow, and yet Japan has no intention of yielding Kiaochow, if she can possibly help it. For this reason the Marquess Okuma does not dwell on the question of Kiaochow in discussing his own nine points. The holding of Kiaochow at all by Japan is, indeed, sufficiently equivocal to render the position of Tokyo liable to suspicion. Kiaochow is an integral part of the Chinese Empire. It passed into the hands of Germany by a forced lease from China after the Boxer War, and Japan has no claim to it whatever. Had China not come into the war there might have been some excuse for Japan holding it, as trustee for the Allies, until the peace conference met. But the moment China came into the war, and became an ally, the insistence of Japan in holding unquestionably Chinese property, instead of handing that property over to the ally to whom it belonged, exposed the political aims of Tokyo. The British Government might just as reasonably have constituted itself the custodian of that part of French and Belgian soil it has freed from German occupation, until the peace conference, as Japan continued to hold unquestionably Chinese soil, as a trustee, till the peace conference. The action

of Japan implies that there is a question as to the ownership of Kiaochow, and this action exposes the fact that Japan intends if possible to remain in possession of Kiaochow in hope of a concession from China at the peace conference.

It is just here that Japan destroys the trust in her which her otherwise straightforward action in the war might have generated. Everybody knows that Japan has been called the Germany of the Pacific. It is a title that nations are not particularly proud of at the present moment, whatever their feeling on the subject may have been before the war. Everybody also knows that there have been times during the war when the action of Japan has been under suspicion of being anything but loyal to her allies. That point of view has never been taken in these columns. In these columns it has been pointed out systematically that Japan has always been absolutely true to her political word; that she has never been guilty of a breach of faith to an ally; and that there has never been any justification for suspecting her in the crises which have passed. But when it comes to Japan's attitude to China an entirely different point of view is to be assumed. The permanent holding of the Marshall, the Caroline, and the Ladrones islands by Japan is not quite so immaterial a business as Japan is pleased to assume, nor is their value quite so negligible as Japan wishes to make out. So that the omission by the Marquess Okuma of all mention of Kiaochow in his discussion of the situation causes those who understand a little of the position of things in the Far East to begin to regard his nine points as by no means the innocuous conclusions they might originally have appeared, and to read between the lines for other omissions, and along the lines for subtleties not apparent at first sight.

The President and the New Congress

FROM all present appearances, President Wilson will be forced to meet a condition of things at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, from March 4, 1919, to the end of his Administration, very similar to that which confronted the last of his Democratic predecessors, Grover Cleveland, during the closing years of that Executive's second term. If the announcement made by the chairman of the National Republican Committee, Mr. Hays, shall be allowed to stand, both the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Sixty-sixth Congress will be organized by the opposition. The House is Republican without any question; the Senate may be Republican by two votes, or by only one; there is a bare possibility that the parties may be tied; but it is a reasonable supposition, at this time, that the Republicans will control the upper chamber.

In such an event, it will remain for the President to say what part, if any, the new Congress shall be permitted to take in legislation before its first regular session. The present Congress will go out of existence on March 3, 1919; although the next Congress will come into existence on March 4, 1919, it will not sit regularly until the first Monday of December following. The President has power to call it into extraordinary session at any time after March 4 of next year, but he is not obliged by law to do so. Of recent years, because of the growing demands upon the legislative branch of the government, Congress has been called, with increasing frequency, to sit in extra session, while all sessions of that body, regular and extra, have been growing longer.

The war will have ended long before the existing Congress expires by limitation, and much progress should be made, in the time intervening between the present and March 3, in bringing governmental affairs around to a peace basis. The Democratic House and Senate will have it largely in their power to "clean up" the situation; if they shall hasten to give the President the authority necessary, the Democratic Administration may be able to make still further progress in this direction before an opposition Congress can interfere with its plans.

It is beyond human wisdom to foresee what new conditions or complications may arise meanwhile. Unusual tact will, in any case, be essential to the management of public affairs, locally as well as nationally. There will be an unusual demand for civic patience as well as for national patriotism, and an unusual need of common sense in the conduct of all business, private as well as public. Especially will there be need of prudence in Washington.

President Cleveland had to meet the results of changes not so radical as those that are likely to result from the great upheaval of the last four years, but radical enough to revolutionize public thought. The Democratic national ticket was defeated in 1888, and Mr. Cleveland went down with it. In 1892 there was almost a complete reversal of the popular will of four years earlier, the Democrats carrying twenty-three states, including, for the first time in years, in a national contest, Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. Two years later, as a consequence of unsuccessful tariff legislation, financial depression, a great recession in trade, and of unemployment, there were overwhelming Republican victories in all parts of the country. As a result of that election the Republicans had twice as many representatives as the Democrats in the House, while the Senate also passed over to the opposition, if by a small majority. Mr. Cleveland, during the last two years of his second term, was without support in the Capitol.

As to Mr. Wilson, he will be without a Democratic Congress after March 4 next, but it must be remembered that he has, in his time, smashed many precedents. It will be interesting to see what he will do if the Republican Sixty-sixth Congress shall determinedly antagonize his policies.

Canada and Production

ONE of the greatest duties laid upon Canada, as upon practically every other country, the moment the war is over, will be the task of beating swords into plowshares. There must be no time spent in admiring the swords. Those who have wielded them best will be the first to want to see them cast into the furnace, that the stu-

pendous task of reconstruction may begin without an hour's unnecessary delay. There is a tremendous energy abroad amongst the nations. The last four and a half years have witnessed a devotion to work and duty such as has never been seen before, and those who know anything about social conditions know, as was inevitable, how much better the world is for it. People who never worked before, or who only played at work, have discovered the joys of work, and one of the first cares of every far-sighted government must be to see to it that no obstacles are placed in the way of a fuller development of this normal condition.

To the winning of the war each nation has contributed what it could best contribute, each its special products and ability, and to the utmost it was able, and there is no reason why there should be a moment's break in this effort. It is only necessary to turn the power and desire into the channels of reconstruction.

It is just here that a country like Canada, with her vast natural resources and almost limitless lands, has a special duty, not only to herself, but to humanity; and those who know Canada best, and have noted with most discernment the standard which Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues have gradually built up in the matter of government, have no doubt that this duty will be splendidly fulfilled. Already the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. T. A. Crerar, has outlined the government's view on the matter, quite clearly. He declared at Ottawa, recently, that the time had come to put an end to all speculating and profiteering in natural resources, and that no one should be allowed to hold these resources for their own use. This view is heartily indorsed in the Provinces. Thus, British Columbia has, within the last few days, decided to put an end, once for all, to the work of the land speculator. The vast tracts taken up during recent years by speculators, and held out of cultivation for a rise in price, are being appraised and the owners required to put them up for sale.

It can scarcely be doubted that similar action will be taken by the authorities throughout the Dominion, not only in regard to land but in regard to all natural resources, in order that Canada may be free to help with her whole weight in the great work upon which the world is even now entering. Canada has given the lead in several matters of first importance. The country which was willing to sacrifice its appetites to the desire to win the war, by instituting prohibition, will not hesitate to deal ruthlessly with any tendency which may show itself to exploit the needs of the world to personal advantage by limiting the outflow of supplies.

The time to take the broad view is indeed preeminently now. As Mr. Lloyd George said, in his recent remarkable speech at Manchester, speaking of the work of reconstruction, "Let us have it when the nation is riding the chariot of high purpose; when there is fraternity throughout the land, when there is no longer rich and poor, of one party or another, but one people." And it is not only throughout any particular land that this is desirable, but throughout the world. During the last few years, men have been accustoming themselves to think in terms much larger than country. The winning of the war for righteousness has been a world task. The rebuilding after the war, and the forging ahead into a fuller international life, must be a world task also.

Who Is "Al" Smith?

ALBERT E. SMITH, Governor-elect presumptively of New York, is politically a product of Tammany Hall. The inquirer who is really in search of information will not drop all further investigation here, on the ground that what he has learned already is sufficient. To do that would be to deprive himself of some useful knowledge, while at the same time putting a premium on prejudice and ignorance.

Tammany could not have survived scores of defeats and scandals if there were no reason for its existence. It will doubtless surprise those who will not deign to give to Tammany a second thought to learn that many thousands of New York's respectable citizens regard it as a most useful institution.

There have been judicious people always, before and since the time of William M. Tweed, who have hoped that other good people, instead of continually reprehending Tammany for its vices, would esteem it for its virtues, if ever so little; and employ their energies in raising it to a point where its virtues would overshadow and perhaps erase its vices. For, when everything is said, Tammany has been for generations, and is today, a great democratic political institution; it has done more, perhaps, to start the illiterate and ignorant beginner on the way to an understanding of the American system of politics and government than any other single agency detached from education and religion.

The political upbringing of "Al" Smith is typical of the Tammany process. That society is ever on the lookout for promising young men, because it is ever on the lookout for leaders. It wants men of the people, from the ranks of the people. It chooses for position those who are representative of and popular among their neighbors and in their social, racial, or industrial class. When it takes a fancy to a young man and feels that it can trust him, it educates him in civics, teaches him all the ins and outs of local politics and local government, and sends him out to order or to obey, to command or to serve, to put forth the best that is in him for the community and the party. Tammany Hall is powerful in New York because, whatever faults it may have, and they are not to be minimized or condoned, it has the virtue of giving to New York the kind of government which New York demands.

"Al" Smith, a bright young man, a native of Manhattan Island, with a taste for politics, was "discovered," by one of the Tammany district leaders, working as a salesman in the Fulton fish market. This, the district leader decided, was no place for him. A municipal clerkship was given him and other minor positions, mostly promotive. At thirty he was elected, through Tammany influence, to the Legislature at Albany. Here he made a record which Tammany regarded as excellent. He remained in the Assembly until 1915. When Tammany

decided to rid New York of Sulzer it made "Al" Smith Speaker, and Speaker Smith's conduct of the proceedings was altogether pleasing to those who had had enough of Sulzer in politics.

The next thing Tammany did for "Al" Smith was to make him sheriff, a choice which was ratified at the polls by a plurality vote of 47,000. Next he fell into line for the mayoralty, as the person most likely to beat John Purroy Mitchel, but the claims of Judge Hyman were pressed with such vigor that, in the interest of harmony, "Al" Smith was asked to wait. He waited, accepting in good nature the presidency of the Board of Aldermen instead, and the nomination for the governorship came to him in due time.

Newspapers which later opposed him with all their might confessed, upon his nomination, that he was the strongest candidate who could be named against Governor Whitman. His strength lay in the fact that nobody knew New York, its politics, its demands, its peculiarities, its most important requirements of a public man, better than he. He had been bred by Tammany to the political calling. He had filled every post to which he had been called with ability and faithfulness. He was popular with all classes, respected by all classes. Among New Yorkers who knew Tammany, as well for its good points as for its bad, it did not hurt "Al" Smith to be known as its choice.

Notes and Comments

ON THE 17th of October there was printed on the editorial page of this paper an article entitled "No Time for Sleeping Sentinels." The next time that we saw this article was on the 23rd of October, when it had become the property of The Davenport Democrat and Leader, of Davenport, Iowa, without acknowledgment. Judging from the rapidity with which the article was transferred from our columns to those of The Davenport Democrat and Leader, the sentinels of the Democrat do not sleep. On the contrary they appear to be chiefly engaged in foraging.

The entry of the Emir Faisal into ancient Damascus was worthy of all the ages. It appears that the Commander-in-Chief of Hussein's northern army was offered a car in which to make his triumphal entry, but, with a true historic and traditional instinct, he preferred to ride in on horseback. This he did attended by several hundred of his kinsfolk and followers. Entering Damascus at full gallop, they rode furiously through the city, to the accompaniment of shrill screams of victory and the flaming and crackling of feux de joie.

THE Times correspondent who describes this characteristic Arab entry into Damascus tells also of a German airplane attack on an Arab camel corps at Umayte, and of how the Arabs, with splendid courage and coolness and a keen sense for camouflage, protected themselves and completely baffled the enemy. When the attack began they dismounted and sat immovable, each man by his beast, until the storm passed: that is to say, until the Germans were compelled to return to Deraa for more bombs. During the absence of the enemy the camel corps withdrew into a wadi and sat still among the blocks of lava. Making no movement they remained invisible, and the German airmen returned disappointed. The picture of the Hedjaz camel corps passing itself off as black stones, comments the correspondent, recalls the story in the "Arabian Nights" and, as in the story, the black stones came to life again and busily harassed the enemy.

THERE are to be savings stamps in the United States next year, and they will, very appropriately, bear a portrait of Benjamin Franklin, who said so many and true things about the virtue of thrift. While on this subject, it may not be out of place to remark that the government should continue to cultivate, in every proper way, the saving habit which it has already done so much to create and foster. All loans hereafter should be provided for by the issue of bonds of small as well as of large denomination. The American public will be as glad to lend money to the government for the carrying on of a righteous peace as it was to help in the carrying on of a righteous war.

OUTSIDERS are not inclined to meddle, but it is not asking too much of the coming great peace council that it shall so arrange matters as to prevent, throughout all the future, the use of the headline, "Another War Cloud on the Balkans." Without wishing even to suggest details generally, it might not be out of place to say that a means to this end would be the adoption of some course positively preventive of the further use of the headline, "Another Bulgarian Outrage," and of its companion, "Another Armenian Massacre."

DR. GARFIELD and his assistants, let it be hoped, will not take it amiss, or deem it an interference with the efforts of the United States to carry on the war, to say something encouraging to the belief, prevalent in some quarters, that coal delivered to consumers at the price fixed by the government should be combustible. It will seem to the most punctilious of patriots that coal at, say \$11.50 per ton, in the bin, should exhibit a tendency toward ignition when exposed to fire. If it is treason to expect that coal shall burn, there surely ought to be a ruling on that point, for the protection of the otherwise loyal who manifest signs of revolt upon discovering that the coal for which they have paid the fixed price is fireproof.

THE Emperor William desires to have it understood that he will never desert Germany. Now that his country is in trouble, because of the unspeakable conduct of its enemies and not through any fault of its own, least of all through any fault of its rulers, he cannot reconcile himself to the thought of turning his back upon his people. His place is with his army and its true, bright sword. Meanwhile it seems that his trunks have been checked to Switzerland; that his palaces also have not been checked is perhaps due to the manner in which they are constructed.